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Willkie to Return Soon; Greeks 'Mopping Up' Area; Mexico Speeds Training

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 1, 1941

In Europe—Willkie Returning on Call by Hull

London (AP)—Wendell Willkie announced he would leave London Tuesday night to return to the United States to testify on the "lend-lease" aid bill. Secretary of State Hull sent a request from Chairman George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee asking Mr. Willkie's presence at hearings on the bill. Mr. Willkie said he would be unable to visit either Scotland or Ireland.

Dublin (AP)—The Eire Government announced that it had provided for a system of military court trials which would become effective should the country be attacked by an "outside power" and would be comparable to the declaration of a state of siege or martial law.

Bucharest, Rumania (AP)—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu, explaining that his leniency in dealing with rebels had been misunderstood in some quarters, ordered the Army to execute on the spot any person found carrying firearms without authority.

War Summary: Greeks Closing In on Tepeleni

Greeks claime.. that the entire Tepeleni area was under their control today, with the actual occupation of the town only a question of mopping up isolated detachments. Greeks said capture of Italian mountain positions "of great importance," had defeated Fascist efforts to seize the offensive.

Weather has dampened the dueling of Britain's and Germany's air forces, leaving the field of battle to cross-Channel guns.

London, under air raid warnings only 88 hours during January, had 18 nights in that month without air attacks to make it the City's quietest since last September, it was disclosed today. The alarm sirens sounded 41 times, bringing the total to 458 alarms since the air war began.

German High Command reported the sinking of two merchant ships totaling 10,100 tons by long-distance fighting planes operating west of Ireland and said "an enemy merchant ship was severely damaged off the British east coast."

Sinking of a 10,000-ton steamship from a British convoy in the Aegean Sea by a torpedo boat was announced by the Italian High Command. It is through the Aegean that the British have been moving war supplies to the Greeks for use on the Albanian front.

In the Americas: Mexico Speeds Training

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—The Ministry of Defense announced that a recruiting office has been formed for speeding application of the recent conscription law subjecting all Mexicans to military service.

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—Octavio Amadeo, appointed Federal Interventor for Buenos Aires Province a year ago by President Ortiz, resigned.

In New England: Elevated Scans Boston Needs

Decentralization of down-town Boston seen by Elevated Trustees as a block to complete recovery. [Details: Page 9.]

Elections conducted last year in Massachusetts by the State Labor Relations Commission resulted in 68 triumphs for organized labor against 13 defeats. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: Court Asked to Review TVA Case

The Supreme Court was asked to pass on the constitutionality of President Roosevelt's action in ordering the dismissal of Arthur E. Morgan as Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Federal Housing Administration reported today that construction and insurance applications were running far ahead of last year, with the prospect that spring building would be the largest in 13 years.

Addition of 11,000 warplanes to give the Air Corps an eventual total of 36,000 military aircraft will be sought soon as part of a $3,900,000,000 supplemental defense appropriation, authoritative sources said today. Budget Bureau hearings on the measure are about completed.

Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in a minority report recommend a $2,000,000,000 straight credit to Great Britain in place of the lend-lease bill. [Details: Page 16.]

President Roosevelt disclosed at press conference that the Government was prepared to take over any factory in the country if that action became necessary for national defense.

A $1,404,275,838 appropriation bill to finance "independent" government agencies was passed by the House after defeat of an effort to slash $25,000,000 from the total. The measure now goes to the Senate.

In Far East: Parley on Indo-China Arranged

Bangkok, Thailand (AP)—A Siamese delegation, headed by Prince Varnvaidyakorn Voraitarn, was preparing to leave for Tokyo for a peace conference with French Indo-China scheduled for Feb. 10. Armistice provisions require both armies to withdraw 10 kilometers behind the position occupied at 10 a. m. on Jan. 28.

London (AP)—The Netherlands Government-in-Exile instructed its Minister at Tokyo to inform the Japanese that the Dutch "reject any suggestion of having the Netherlands Indies incorporated in a new order in East Asia under the leadership of any power whatsoever."

Honolulu (AP)—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, en route to Washington as the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, told newsmen, "My most ardent wish is not to have Japan and the United States at war."

Shanghai (AP)—International Settlement officials signed an agreement with the Japanese-sponsored Chinese Municipal Administration providing for dual policing of the so-called "badlands" area bordering the Settlement.

American Air Observer Hit in Raid on London

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP) — Maj. Robert Williams, United States air observer, was injured yesterday by a high explosive bomb during a German air raid. He was sent to England after serving at Langley Field, Virginia.

He is a graduate from the Air Corps Tactical School, and the Army's Command and General Staff School.

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U. S. Unemployment Drop Is Reported by Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Unemployment in the United States decreased by 104,000 persons from November to December and totaled 6,961,000 in the latter month, according to preliminary estimates by the National Industrial Conference Board today. Total employment in the Nation during December was placed at 48,413,000, including the military forces but excluding persons on relief rolls. This was 151,000 more than in November, the board said.

Spanish Paper Takes Friendly Turn to U. S.

MADRID, Feb. 1 (AP)—The newspaper Alcazar unexpectedly spoke out here in favor of better Spanish-United States relations and said "an American President without false notions of racial superiority," and "a powerful, respected, united Spain" were good bases for a campaign to effect increased understanding.

The article, signed by one Federico De Madrid, was in sharp contrast to recent editorials attacking the United States for alleged designs on South America.

Duce's Fliers Hampered By Loss of Fuel

Large stores of gasoline captured by British at every airport in North African campaign.

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY AT DERNA, Feb. 1—The Italian air forces in North Africa are being severely hampered in their action against the British by their losses of gasoline.

This is one of the significant aspects of the British success in capturing large quantities of supplies and matériel so laboriously transported to North Africa by the Italians in preparation for their now-backfiring invasion.

With characteristic under statement, the British say the Italians' high losses of petrol constitute a "considerable restraint" on Italian air activity.

Appreciable quantities of gasoline have been taken at each airport captured in the British advance and with the increasing effectiveness of the Navy in blockading supplies the Italians' Libyan Army is in sore straits.

Italian air bases, moreover, have been pushed back so far that they have had to await the British approach before they could operate.

Nevertheless, the Italian Air Force broke into action again as the British Imperial forces crashed into Derna.

New Italian fighters—G50s—suddenly appeared overhead. The British promptly sent their Hurricanes into the sky to accept the challenge and in the first engagement four Italian ships were brought down without any loss reported by the British.

This percentage seems characteristic of the air superiority the Royal Air Force is maintaining and indicates an initiative the RAF expects to maintain.

—On to Bengasi

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 1 (AP)—British tanks rumbled westward along coastal and inland roads today toward Bengasi, capital of Eastern Libya.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's push west of fallen Derna appeared here to be shaping up on the same pattern as his successful attacks on the other Fascist bases of Tobruk and Bardia.

British bombers were out front, pounding Italian air bases. Fliers reported yesterday the air base at Barce, 120 miles beyond Derna on the coastal road to Bengasi, had been attacked repeatedly and heavily.

Tanks led the way for infantry along the coastal road toward Apollonia, 40 miles west of Derna, and the inland road through El Mechili.

On the East African front, the British reported further gains in their drives into Eritrea, Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

Ships of the Kenya coastal defenses were credited with helping in new offensive against Somaliland by transporting Nigerian troops for attacks along the coast.

The Nigerians were reported yesterday to have burned the coastal village of Kiamboni. Other British Colonial forces were said to be driving into the El Wak sector of Somaliland from Kenya.

Cambridge Girl's Spare Skates Yield Happy $1 for Fund

The 1941 Greater Boston Community Fund campaign swung into the home stretch today with $3,960,000 obtained and $923,000 still needed to reach the minimum goal of $4,883,000.

Henry R. Guild, General Chairman of the Fund, urged the 25,000 volunteer workers to use this last week-end to push the campaign thermometer much nearer the victory mark. The campaign officially ends next Wednesday.

This year's quota, Mr. Guild said, represents the minimum necessary to maintain 200 hospitals, health and social service agencies, and it must be raised in time for the final dinner to be held at the Hotel Statler Wednesday night.

"If every last man of us will give of himself to the point of sacrifice and carry out every single assignment, no matter how small, we should be able to put the campaign over," John J. Walsh, Chairman of the Districts division, said today in a message to his workers.

"We're counting on you to come through. More than that, 400,000 kids and older people are counting on you to provide help they'll need this year. We can't let them down."

Among the youngsters who are making every effort to put the campaign over by Wednesday is a Cambridge girl who has sold her "second best pair" of skates, it was learned today. She got $1 for them which she turned in to a Community Fund solicitor.

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Why Hitler Presses War of Propaganda

Nazi Führer must bolster his weakened position—Seeks to split democracies with 'fifth column'—Military gains secondary to spread of defeatism—Hopes to delay U. S. aid to Britain.

By Argus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The press today is full of advance notices heralding the great German advance that is to come.

Invasion of Britain is said to be due in February. Invasion of Ireland is reported highly probable. German papers in Rumania are warning that country that the "hurricane" sweep of the dreaded German tanks through the Balkans is about to begin. Germans are reported swarming down into Italy and Libya.

America gets warnings from Italy of retribution from the Axis if it does not remain neutral. Herr Hitler himself announced his plan to achieve victory within the year. A meeting of the two Axis chiefs a few days ago was blazoned forth as a portent of world-shaking events to come.

What is the real fact behind this rain of blows upon the nerves of the world?

There is clearly this much accuracy—that the time has come when Herr Hitler appears to be forced, by the turn of events in Europe, to attempt a stroke to bolster a position that has become seriously weakened. While Italy has met with major defeats in military terms, Herr Hitler has sustained equally serious defeats in moral terms—that is to say, in the medium in which he has chosen to force a decision.

A success for Herr Hitler is the disintegration of France, Belgium, or any other democratic country by internal discord fomented from Berlin by "fifth column" work, by the injection of fear through lurid pictures of destruction by the Luftwaffe, and by a barrage of nerve-shattering reports of massing troops and intended attacks. The military arm thereafter is of secondary importance.

Defeats for Hitler

A defeat for Herr Hitler is the British discovery that the Luftwaffe, though powerful, is quite vulnerable in combat with the RAF and that German airmen could not command the air sufficiently to prevent the escape of the British expeditionary force from Dunkirk. It was a major defeat for Herr Hitler when, after announcing to German leaders a year ago that the Blitzkrieg would be completed by the collapse of Britain in September, 1940, he was not able to bring about that collapse.

It was another major defeat for Herr Hitler when the American people gave every indication at the last presidential election that they were overwhelmingly in favor of sending all possible aid to unconquered Britain.

The Nazi Führer has sustained these defeats because some of his most effective weapons have been blunted. He must now advance to the charge with new weapons in the use of which he is not so expert.

So far, he actually has used the powerful German Army, the Wehrmacht which 22 years ago was on the verge of conquering all Europe. This Army is not Herr Hitler's creation and its temporary success is not a triumph for Nazi-ism so much as an effort toward the victory that imperial Germany was on the point of gaining before the arrival of the Americans tipped the scales against it.

Nazi Weapons

The weapons that so far have carried the Nazis forward are the Nazi-created air force, the threat of which caused a British Prime Minister to fly over to Munich to accept Herr Hitler's peace terms—and the bombs which destroyed Polish resistance in three weeks; and the Nazi-developed mechanized divisions that swarmed, with scarcely any opposition, over the length and breadth of France and brought about its downfall in 45 days.

Even these essential Nazi forms of attack have been used sparingly, the main work having been done previously by the nerve-shattering processes, the Nazis' special contribution to modern warfare.

Nazi bombers have shattered many of Britain's historic buildings and the homes of thousands of noncombatant persons, but Herr Hitler has not shattered British nerves. Winston Churchill effectively made the British people impervious to that danger when he insisted on having all parties united against German aggression. That unity was what Herr Hitler had spent five intensive years of his Führership in working to avert.

With that weapon blunted, Herr Hitler now faces the prospect of relying entirely upon arms to conquer Britain—which means calling upon the Wehrmacht with all its imperial and non-Nazi traditions.

In the middle of November he attempted a move along his own lines by trying to force the Balkan countries to line up with the Axis. He sent for the ministers of Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, if not also of Yugoslavia. But this move, partly owing to Greek successes against Italy, partly owing to Britain's stout defense, and more especially owing to advice from Russia and Turkey, ended in defeat. Rumania and Hungary—already counted as lost to the Axis—alone fell into the Nazi net.

Old Device Fails

The next move, therefore, is generally expected to be a full military move. A main purpose of the Nazis at the same time is to devise some action that will keep America from backing Britain, or at least that will delay such backing, and to that end Dr. Goebbels' most subtle machinery is at work on the task of spreading confusion in the American political arena.

The old device of proclaiming a Nazi championship for all moves against Reds, Leftists and liberals has been less available since the Nazi and Red chieftains announced

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Leahy in France

Wide World

Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain (Top left) French Chief of State. **Admiral William D. Leahy** (Right) U. S. Ambassador to Vichy. (Below) Marine Guard escorts Admiral Leahy as he presents his credentials to the Chief of State.

Leahy Does Much to Offset Vichy's Defeatist Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—There is growing conviction at the State Department that President Roosevelt made a wise move when he sent Admiral William D. Leahy to France as United States Ambassador.

The Ambassador's recent statement, in which he asserted categorically his belief that Britain "can and will prosecute the present war to a successful conclusion," is regarded here as just the type of pro-British sentiment which Washington wants to see drilled into the Government at Vichy—and drilled hard.

According to reports now reaching Washington, the blunt statement is one which French officials, even those openly plumping for a German victory, were obliged to take to heart. There is additional evidence that, despite the inability of the shackled French press to print them, the Leahy words are reaching the French peasant and worker—two individuals who think for themselves and who form very decided opinions.

Much of the impact upon Vichy of the Ambassador's statement is traced here to the fact that it came from a tight-mouthed, top-ranking naval officer, whose opinion on such matters is far more valuable than that of the ordinary millionnaire American envoy.

Can Pledge Military Situation

It is thought apparent to Vichy that as a former American Chief of Naval Operations, the Ambassador is in a position to speak with authority upon military and naval affairs and to make a fair and impartial estimate of the relative strength of Britain and its adversaries.

It is no secret that the President chose William D. Leahy because he felt a Navy man was best qualified to do the two primary jobs facing any American envoy in France at this time. Those jobs are to counteract so far as possible all pro-German influence around Marshal Pétain and to keep Franco-American relations on as friendly terms as possible so that French officials may draw strength from the realization that America's traditional sympathy for France has not vanished.

As men used to the atmosphere of the armed services, Ambassador Leahy and Marshal Pétain are finding it easy to understand and talk to each other, it is said here.

Two Navy Men Get Together

Although it has been little stressed here, Ambassador Leahy's presence in Vichy is important for another reason. This is because Admiral Darlan, commanding officer of the French fleet, has now replaced Pierre Laval as Marshal Petain's right-hand man. Admiral Darlan is reported to be strongly anti-British, particularly after the Franco-British sea fight at Oron, and is said to be supporting the German request for the use of French naval bases in the Mediterranean.

Ambassador Leahy has already had a conference with Admiral Darlan and here, perhaps more than in the Leahy-Petain conversations, the two men are expected to speak the same language.

If Ambassador Leahy can counter to some degree the defeatist attitude which French officials assumed after the debacle of last spring and if he can shake even slightly the apparently strong belief in Vichy that a German victory is inevitable, his will be one of the most important and successful missions ever sent to Europe from this country, it is felt.

Intimate Message from Washington

President's Home Defense Plan, Soon to Be Announced, Is on Voluntary Basis but, Once In, No Backing Out

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt is scheduled to divulge within the next week his plan for "home defense" that will give every woman and every man not eligible to military service a chance to help their country.

Those who have seen the program say that it may develop into one of the biggest things the United States has ever known, or it may easily mean nothing at all. Its success will depend on the extent to which men and women are willing to work without pay to improve democracy in their own communities.

The jobs for service will be manifold. There will be something to appeal to everybody. Women who have considered that their ability for service ended with the knitting of afghans will be offered chances to teach English to aliens, to play the piano for the boys at army posts, to help serve hot lunches down at the schoolhouse. If a woman doesn't have a skill of any kind, she will get a chance to learn one.

As war is total, so is defense now total. It includes many activities seemingly far removed from its military aspects.

The program will be entirely voluntary since that is considered the American way. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt advocated drafting girls for a year's community service at the age of 18 but she was talked down by Government officials.

Voluntary but No Backing Down

Joining up will be entirely voluntary, but once a person specifies the time and kind of work he or she is willing to do, they will be expected to go through with it. If a woman signs up to lead a Public Events Forum at her town library on Thursday afternoon, she'll have to do it even if that's the afternoon she wants to play bridge. Otherwise she will be dropped from the program.

Officials working on the defense program agree that its organization will be an extremely difficult piece of work. To set up a nation-wide organization of paid workers is one thing but to work with volunteers, some of whom have never had to discipline themselves, is another. The best sort of patient leadership the Nation can produce will be needed to direct it.

Great Britain had no trouble in organizing its women for voluntary war service, but there the emergency was more apparent. The Women's Voluntary Services, organized for civilian relief in Britain has a membership of over 1,000,000 women and only 67 receive remuneration.

Many American women are eager to get into defense service. Thousands have turned to and produced warm clothing for families "bombed out" in Britain. Their ingenuity has been shown in a thousand different ways. Some 600,000 women volunteers have offered their services to the American Red Cross. Marking time until the Government program is announced, numerous national women's organizations have been registering the skills of their members.

Would Not Disarm Public

A few women's groups have spent their time getting more or less alarmed about America's future. In Washington this week, the Women's National Patriotic Conference, among other actions, protested against any governmental control of firearms, holding that such regulation "strikes at the root of defense." In other words, they favored undoing all the work law enforcement agencies have accomplished in taking guns away from gangsters. "A shotgun behind every door" was apparently their new motto.

The conference, made up of 34 patriotic organizations born out of America's past wars, usually convenes on the heels of Carrie Chapman Catt's National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, but Mrs. Catt's organization did not meet this January. It was the first time in 20 years it had missed. The National Defense women had a clear field.

There is nothing the matter with American women's zeal. The question is whether it can be harnessed and continued for the duration of the emergency. In the last war, Miss Mabel Boardman, then Director of the Volunteer Service of the Red Cross, persuaded her organization to put its women helpers into pretty pastel uniforms to lift their morale. In the last 20 years American women are supposed to have raised their status considerably. They will soon get an opportunity to show how much responsibility for the Nation's welfare they are ready to shoulder, even when it takes on somewhat dull regularity.

Mary Hornaday

Aid to Britain: Gravity Shown In U. S. Moves

Refusal of labor clauses in contracts to bring action by Government, Roosevelt states.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—As Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox continued today to fill in details of his somber picture of a possible German invasion of Britain waiting only upon the perfection of a new air weapon, half a dozen parallel developments in Congress, at the White House and in diplomatic and technical quarters added fuel to the debate.

1. The House Republicans clarified their stand on British aid by tentatively lining up behind a $2,000,000,000 straight credit grant to Britain, as a substitute for the lend-lease bill.

2. In an interview following a courtesy call on Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, agreed that Herr Hitler "would have a go" at an invasion of Britain shortly.

3. President Roosevelt at his press conference told a questioner that if necessary he would draft nonco-operative industrial plants into Government service. The question grew out of the Ford Motor Company's refusal to accept labor clauses in defense contracts.

4. President Roosevelt, answering questions, also agreed that William E. Dodd, the late Ambassador to Germany, had informed him in 1934 that isolationist Senator Burton K. Wheeler, at a Washington dinner party, declared that Nazi domination of Europe was inevitable.

5. In technical Washington circles speculation on the new German super-warplane, hinted at by Secretary Knox in testimony yesterday, turned on the possibility of a stratosphere pressure-cabin bomber, able to operate above the range of existing pursuit planes, at 40,000 feet.

Policy of Republicans

As for the House Republicans they debated their course of action toward Bill 1776 for 2½ hours of closed session yesterday. They took no votes and made no commitments and the individual members were left free agents for the fight on the floor that starts Monday.

But indications were that they would follow the leadership of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts and seek to convert the bill into a straight credit grant of $2,000,000,000 to the British, failing which they would do their utmost to whittle down the powers granted to the President under the pending measure.

Eight Republicans on the House Foreign Affairs Committee filed a minority report on the bill which the majority reported offering the $2,000,000,000 credit proposal. Indications were that a large number of House Republicans would vote against the lend-lease bill if both these efforts to alter its character failed.

On the Democratic side Speaker Sam Rayburn set next Friday as the goal for a final vote with leaders repeating that the measure will pass by a good majority without further substantial change.

Knox and Halifax Agree

In his statement to the press after a courtesy call on Senator George, Lord Halifax was inclined to agree with Secretary Knox that a German invasion may be expected, though he would set no specific time on it. He felt that British and Greek successes and the developing situation might force the Germans into such a move. He said the invasion might be started simultaneously against six or seven British ports rather than one. The British Ambassador, who has sat in the House of Lords, seemed particularly interested in the parliamentary procedure which would be followed on the bill in the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt's two comments at his press conference were each precipitated by questions and neither of his replies went much beyond the scope of already published information or that which is the established policy of the Administration. Mr. Roosevelt was asked to comment on the War Department's refusal to give a truck contract to Ford because of its unwillingness to accept labor clauses.

Mr. Roosevelt said he knew nothing of the specific matter. Asked if the Government might be prepared to take over the Ford plant if it became necessary for national defense the President said that if the reporter dropped the word "Ford" and substituted any plant in the same connection, the answer would be "yes."

The comment on Senator Wheeler was also somewhat oblique. Part of the diary of Mr. Dodd is now

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

House Committee's minority report on lend-lease bill: Page 16.

The Week in Focus: Lend-Lease Bill Reaches House Floor With Minor Changes

'British Magnificent'—Willkie; Derna Falls; Hitler Warns U. S.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Swiftly but with due regard for democratic discussion, the United States this week moved toward the grant to President Roosevelt of powers unprecedented in nominal peacetime.

The lease-lend bill speeding aid to Britain was reported out of committee for debate on the House floor.

Four amendments were attached to the measure out of more than a score proposed:

1. A time limit of 2½ years on these extraordinary powers.
2. Presidential reports to Congress every three months.
3. Consultation with Chiefs of Staff on disposal of defense equipment.
4. Specific exemption of convoys by U. S. naval vessels.

Reichsführer Hitler, in a Sportpalast speech Thursday on the eighth anniversary of his rise to power in Germany, professed readiness to meet resistance from any quarter, and promised victory to the German people this year.

Against stiffening Mediterranean resistance due to Nazi air support for tottering Italian armies, British took Derna in Libya and pressed deeper into Italian Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Gen. John Metaxas, genius of Greek triumphs over the Fascist invaders, passed on. His second in command, banker and scholar Alexander Korizis, became Premier on the same platform of resistance to aggression.

U. S. Convoys Excepted

Of the four amendments that rode out of committee with the lend-lease bill, the one restricting convoys represented a tangible warning to the President not to take such action, which theoretically could be possible under his powers as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.

The thought of American warships in the act of forcing Germany's counter-blockade of the British Isles proved overpowering even to many advocates of all-out aid to Britain "short of war." Naval convoys appeared to cross the dividing line between nominal neutrality and actual war.

Herr Hitler evidently sought to play on this chord in American public opinion when he threatened to torpedo any and all vessels that come into the Nazi blockade areas.

Yet Herr Hitler's threat is not new. Neutral ships steadily shared with Britain in submarine and bombing losses this week, as they have since war began.

The difference is that the lend-lease bill opens prospects for sending American ships into the war zone, contrary to provisions of the existing Neutrality Act.

Significantly the House committee refused to forbid convoys, while specifically depriving the President of convoy power under this bill. The full House is scheduled to open a three-day debate Monday on the bill with amendments.

Fourteen Democrats and three Republicans moved the bill out of committee against the opposition of seven Republicans and one Democrat.

The Republican minority of the House Foreign Affairs Committee published its alternative, limited to a direct credit of $2,000,000,000 for Britain and giving the President none of the powers requested.

Stimson: 'Buy Time to Arm'

Party lines were largely broken or at least not allowed to hinder the Nation's drive toward whatever aid is necessary to assure British survival as the first line of American defense.

Republicans Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Private Citizen Wendell L. Willkie on his fact-finding tour of London, spoke out as strongly as any Democrat in favor of the lease-lend bill.

Mr. Stimson in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee boldly interpreted American aid to Britain as not in the category of a loan, but of a purchase.

"We are not seeking to make a loan to Great Britain," he said, "we are really seeking to purchase her aid in our defense. We are buying—not lending, we are buying our own security while we prepare. We are forced to buy the time necessary to arm and protect ourselves and we are buying time from the only nation which can sell us that time."

Regarding Britain's financial status, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "The British just haven't got the dollars to take care of their additional needs" for defense purchases.

Plane orders, and specifically 2,000 new planes Britain needs to start into production here, are being held up by the lack of dollar exchange, Mr. Morgenthau disclosed.

William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, told the House committee that the lease-lend bill is essential for America's "own self-preservation."

While agreeing on full aid to Britain, the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States opposed the lease-lend bill in its present form on the ground that it might involve the Nation in war by Presidential rather than Congressional action.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Alf M. Landon were among Republican leaders who held back from indorsement of the Administration measure, but agreed on the necessity for effective aid to Britain.

Throughout the Nation surged this debate, for Americans sensed that their action or inaction in the next few months will turn the currents of world events for years to come.

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
A Little Man Can't Make That Step

Thomas, Detroit News
He Is Accustomed to Fog

Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle
Waiting at the Garden Gate!

Willkie's One-Man Reconnaissance

Will Rogers, without benefit of presidential appointment or even pre-knowledge, once named himself a roving diplomat of fun and wit. Wendell Willkie, although officially as unofficial as Will Rogers, carried to London a personal greeting from President Roosevelt to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Echoes of the same contagious energy and good humor that swept Mr. Willkie to the highest popular vote in Republican history were heard from London. The visitor made it known at once that he did not intend to sit in soft chairs and be told how things were going in England. He wanted to sit among the people in the worst air raid shelters—and he did.

The first few nights in London were raidless, but Mr. Willkie ended the week with action aplenty.

Asked whether he would testify on the lease-lend bill, he said he would. The date of Feb. 11 was set, so he will have to start home soon. The purpose of the flight was to acquaint himself at first hand with British production and war effort.

Of British courage in the face of widespread destruction, he said the British are "magnificent."

Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal representative on temporary mission to Britain, went with Prime Minister Churchill to scene of bomb damage.

Leahy Warns France

Despite the tone of confidence assumed by Herr Hitler, war in the West is by no means all over except for the formality of a spring invasion of Britain. Ambassador William D. Leahy of the United States began his duties at Vichy with a vigorous denial of reports that had circulated in Belgium regarding his views of the war.

Britain, Admiral Leahy asserted in a formal statement, "can and will prosecute the present war to a successful conclusion."

Later, the new Ambassador was received by Chief of State Marshal Pétain, and made formal calls on other French officials.

Implied in Admiral Leahy's pointed support of Britain was the evident warning to France that America's settled policy of defeating Nazi war aims should be fully weighed before Vichy yields to German pressure for further use of French ports or other facilities against Britain.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Free French forces, appealed over the radio to French troops in North Africa for action to complete Italy's rout in Libya.

In the rapidly shifting balance of African power, with Britain already driving Italy back in every Italian colony, the figure of Gen. Maxime Weygand of France continued to hover mysteriously.

One camel corps deep in Africa appeared to have reached its anti-Italian destination with at least the sympathetic help of French colonials. A powerful deterrent to Herr Hitler in his pressure on France is the knowledge that General Weygand's armies would be thrown actively on Britain's side if Hitler further violates continental France.

Marshal Pétain named an advisory Council of 188 members to assist him in governing. A decree gave him broad powers to punish "misdeeds" of French officials—past, present, and future!

Derna and the Stukas

Without German help, Fascist Italy apparently could not stem the British tide for many more weeks, or months at most. Outflanked at coastal Derna by fast-moving desert units that drove straight west toward Bengasi, the Italians had no alternative but to surrender.

Stiffer resistance was already beginning to foreshadow a stand at Bengasi, where Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's riddled armies rallied 50,000 at the terminal point of resistance in eastern Libya.

From the Italian island of Sicily, some 500 miles northwest of Bengasi, German dive bombers add a new element to Mediterranean strategy. Britain's land drive farther west in Libya must reckon with Nazi air attacks, just as British naval movements can no longer enjoy their relative freedom of pre-Stuka days.

The Mediterranean struggle thus increasingly ranges Germany against victorious Britain in a theater of war still heavily weighted in Britain's favor. German forces are drawn farther afield, and presumably some measure of power is distracted from the anticipated frontal assault on the British Isles.

Vigil in the Balkans

Ripe of years and great in achievement as the leader of a small Nation which dared to stand for right instead of buckling before unfounded demands of aggression, General-Premier Metaxas left Greece safely bulwarked against the first impact of Axis invasion.

The future is recognized by Greeks as lying more in the hands of Britain and America than of any Balkan power. German troops continued to pour into Rumania. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of British forces in the Near East, flew to Athens for consultations.

Turkey, sole land passageway beyond the Straits for any attempted German movement of armies into Africa, declared a state of "mock war" lasting four days this week. Stanchly pro-British, the Turks in officially inspired newspaper articles let it be known that a Nazi attack against Bulgaria or Greece would be taken as the first step in an attack against Turkey.

The River Plate

Paraguay and Bolivia, the only two South American countries without ocean coastlines, met this week at Montevideo, Pruguay, with representatives of the other River Plate countries, including Argentina and Brazil.

These five nations border on the great river system that taps the southern half of the South American continent. Their conference is the first regional meeting of its kind, recommended by the Inter-American Foreign Ministers at their Havana meeting last July. Aim: To devise regional solutions for economic problems made urgent by the disruption of European and Asiatic markets.

Bolivia, the only completely landlocked country in South America, since Paraguay has access by river to the sea, proposes a pipeline to carry Bolivian oil eastward for export. The 20,000-foot barrier of the Andes stands in the way of export westward.

Brazil on Friday barred from the mails all printed or written matter judged to be propaganda for or against any of Europe's warring powers.

Cuba and Costa Rica adopted similar measures aimed at Spanish Falangist and Nazi propaganda.

Platinum for German precision instruments is being flown across the South Atlantic to the Reich, it is disclosed.

Japan: Mediator

Just as Hitler and Mussolini "mediated" in Central Europe after Axis diplomacy had temporarily excluded British and French influence, so Japan this week stood in the role of a mediator with material interests at stake. The parties in dispute were Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China.

A truce was arranged, and "peace" negotiations are to follow in Tokyo.

Japanese troops moved to the Tonkin town of Haiduong, outside the areas permitted under an earlier agreement with French Indo-China. Tokyo insisted that the move was temporary, due to lack of barracks elsewhere.

Outlets for Landlocked Nations Seen Nearer at Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 1 (AP)—Hopes of land-locked Bolivia and Paraguay for free-trade outlets to the Atlantic Ocean appeared nearer realization today after subcommittees of the Regional River Plate Conference approved eight projects for facilitating the trade and transit economies of the two countries.

There were reports also that the Pacific seaboard countries of South America might meet soon in another regional conference aimed at helping Bolivia obtain trade outlets to the west.

Simultaneously, unconfirmed rumors circulated that two Pacific coast nations—Chile and Peru—as well as the United States, might adhere to one of the principal projects under discussion: Grants of exclusive trade advantages to Bolivia and Paraguay.

Among the eight projects approved by subcommittees, two proposals by Argentina were considered by delegates to be the most important.

1. An agreement by each of the other participating nations— Uruguay, Brazil, and Argentina—to resign benefits under most-favored-nation clauses, if the others grant special concessions to Bolivia and Paraguay.
2. Establishment of free port zones through which exports from the two inland countries could move.

The other projects endorsed by subcommittees for submission to plenary meetings of the conference's full committees, which in turn may tender them to a plenary session of the conference, are:

1. A recommendation by Uruguay for greater use of ferry boats to improve communications in the River Plate area.
2. An Argentine proposal to establish regional trade arbitration courts, with addition of an article by Brazil.
3. A resolution by Argentina recommending study of the advantages of a regional customs union.
4. An Argentine project—coordinated with similar measures by Bolivia and Paraguay with an addition proposed by Brazil—to sign a convention on banking credit facilities.
5. A plan by Paraguay for a convention to unify legislation on transport and exchanges.
6. A Uruguayan resolution for study by signatory countries of eventual reduction and unification of consular tariffs affecting navigation, exchange of goods, and passengers.

Blanket Service

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. (AP)—Staff Sergeant William Roloff of the 112th Engineers sleeps under a blanket used by his father, John Roloff, when the latter was a private with the same outfit on the Mexican border in 1916.

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Democracy Looms in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—While a number of one-time democratic nations in Europe are currently abandoning democratic processes, the Chinese Guerilla Government has proclaimed an idealistic rural democracy designed for clandestine growth behind the lines of the despotic Japanese invaders of North China.

The guerillas seek to organize "through democracy," and to strengthen civil organizations. Although leadership in North China is largely in the hands of the Chinese "communists," two-thirds of every political organization is to be made up of those who do not belong to the Communist Party. The term "communists" is placed in quotes since their program differs greatly from what is generally understood as communistic. As a matter of fact, more than two-thirds of those active in the administration of guerilla China are either members of other parties or belong to no political party.

Provision is made for protecting personal rights of those resisting the Japanese, rights not recognized in pre-war China. There is to be "freedom of speech, assembly, organization, publication and religious belief." None are to be arrested except on the order of the Government and through proper procedure. Some of these freedoms have been ignored during the early years of the war, but there have been indications that efforts have been made to insure that these guarantees are enforced. Their complete success is, of course, problematical.

Juster Trial for Treason

A new policy is announced concerning the trials of traitors, an admission that such trials have not been as fair as they might have been. Actual witnesses are now required at treason trials. In addition, families of convicted traitors are neither responsible for nor to be punished for the traitorous acts of relatives. The importance of this provision can only be understood when it is realized that in the past—and even in parts of China today—the families of convicted persons have been punished or put to death for acts obviously beyond their control.

Racial and religious rights are to be protected, and it is urged that "all races in the Border territory should pay great respect to each other's life, habits, and religion." In local elections in guerilla China, special opportunities are to be offered minority groups, such as Mohammadans, Mongols, and Manchus.

Equality of the sexes has legally been recognized in China for some years. But in practice such equality has been limited to a relatively small group of modern upper and middle class Chinese women. The efforts current in the guerilla hinterland have been far more forceful than any yet carried out in China. Old Chinese practices, often merely the result of bad economic conditions are opposed. Marriages are to be contracted freely between the parties involved with no interference from third parties, particularly from matchmakers whose purpose is solely that of making money. Child marriages are frowned upon, and it is the aim of the authorities "strictly to prevent the immoral habits and spirit of dissipation that are prevalent in the Japanese occupied areas."

Protecting Private Property

Special mention is made of the policy of protecting private property—clear indication that China's "Communists" aim to encourage all classes to resist the common enemy. It is stated that "tenants must pay their rental and debtors their interest according to the terms prescribed in their respective contracts."

Further: "All contracts must be compiled by the free will of both parties concerned and, when the contract has expired, either party to the transaction has a right to discontinue it in accordance with law." The properties of traitors are subject to confiscation, "but the confiscation should be conducted only by authorized officials, and in accordance with the claim of the local people."

Control of land rental and interest rates is to continue in force. Land rental should not exceed 37.5 per cent of the total value of the crops harvested from the land. This provision, it should be noted, is based on a pre-war program of the Chinese Kuomintang, though that Government was never able to enforce it properly.

Interest rates must not exceed 10 per cent per annum. Pre-war interest rates were several times that amount. Both of these limits existed legally before the war, but it has only been in the guerilla area behind Japanese lines that they have been enforced.

Better Taxing Methods

The removal of tax abuses is energetically sought. As the decree points out, "general and income taxes are to be collected only once annually, and duties charged on either import or export goods are to be collected only once during the whole transit."

The guerilla policy of training and arming all of the people for defensive military action is in decided contrast to the policies of both the Japanese-sponsored and Chungking regimes. The Japanese "purchase" or simply seize all arms held by the people, and Chungking in practice frows upon the arming of the peasants. The guerillas of North China, on the other hand, encourage all mass organizations and their arming.

Modern labor regulations have been promulgated, but their complete enforcement is unlikely. The eight-hour day must remain an aim for the future, as must the abolition of child labor due to the present demands of the war.

All of these policies are directed toward winning and retaining the support of the people of North China. A general invitation to Chinese living in occupied China to join in the resistance is offered, particularly to those who have in the past been forced to co-operate with the enemy. As for those voluntarily co-operating with the Japanese-sponsored regime, severe punishment is promised.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Conferred with leaders of both Democratic and Republican wings of the House and Senate on possible changes in the Administration's lend-lease bill for aid to Great Britain.

Conferred with Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the British Congress of Labor; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor and Gen. Frank T. Hines.

Signed legislation authorizing a $300,000,000 expenditure to increase the Navy's defense against air attack.

Radiocast a nationwide "thank you" to all celebrants of his fifty-ninth birthday Jan. 30.

Senate: Completed Congressional action on the $1,209,000,000 emergency naval program.

Passed and sent to the White House legislation authorizing an increase of 495 midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy's enrollment.

Confirmed nomination of Frank C. Walker as Postmaster General.

Received Wheeler-Nye resolution asking warring nations to state their aims.

Completed Congressional action on bill extending time for granting amortization certificates for defense construction.

Received Johnson bill to establish naval academy on West Coast.

Received Walsh bill to blanket certain employees of religious, educational and charitable organizations under old age and survivors' insurance benefits of Social Security Act.

Foreign Relations Committee heard testimony on lend-lease bill from Secretaries Hull, Stimson, Knox and Morgenthau, James W. Gerard and others.

House: Foreign Affairs Committee voted approval of lend-lease bill, with four minor amendments, and ordered it reported to the chamber for debate starting Feb. 3.

Passed $175,000,000 appropriation bill for Army's equipment and clothing.

Received following bills:

Vinson bill to ban union or non-union coercion of workers in naval defense and affiliated industries and to require mediation of labor disputes.

Independent offices appropriation bill of $1,404,576,838.

Bates bill to authorize $31,000,000 for shipyard facilities at Boston.

Magnuson bill to authorize $10,000,000 naval academy in Puget Sound area.

Downs bill for $7,000,000 appropriation for Finland.

Departments: War—Announced an award of over $10,000,000 for trucks to the Fargo Corporation rather than to the Ford Motor Company which was the lowest bidder, but has refused to comply with labor statutes.

Labor—Estimated that about 506,000 new jobs will be made available by June, 1942, as the result of Government contracts already made for shipbuilding.

Ordnance Program Far Ahead of 1917

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 1 (AP)—Ordnance production in the United States has increased 50 per cent in the last three months and the Army's ordnance program is at least six months ahead of the record made in 1917, says Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson.

General Wesson, Army Chief of Ordnance, in an address last night to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, declared, "Our private contractors have taken hold, as is customary with American industry when confronted with a job, and they are working at an increasing tempo."

"I may state with confidence," he said, "that from my long experienec as an ordnance officer and from my knowledge of the history of the United States, our fighting forces at this stage never had the relative degree of armament progress which now prevails."

USHA Low-Rent Units On an Economy Basis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, said today that low-rent public housing projects financed by the U. S. H. A. had been constructed at costs approximately 25 per cent lower than the costs of similar construction by "purely private enterprise."

Costs of the public projects, he said in the agency's annual report, have been constantly reduced. As an example he mentioned figures to show that from September, 1938, to July, 1940, the average net construction cost per unit declined from $2,948 to $2,572 or 12.8 per cent.

The record of reductions, he added, "is a signal tribute to the local housing authorities' concern with economy."

Negro University in Virginia To Get Belgian Fair Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—A gesture of international and inter-racial good will, proposed when Belgium was still an independent nation, is on the way to fulfillment here today as dismantlement of the $700,000 Belgian Building at the New York World's Fair started in preparation for its shipment to Richmond, Va., where it will be re-erected on the campus of Virginia Union University, Negro institution.

A sponsoring committee, including Count van der Straten-Ponthoz, Belgian Ambassador to the United States; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gov. James Hubert Price of Virginia, has been formed to oversee the project, which resulted from the Belgian Ambassador's offer to present the building to the United States to be used on the campus of a Negro university in Virginia.

Financial assistance was given by the Rockefeller General Education Board, which appropriated $100,000 to help cover the cost of transferring the building to Richmond, where it will be presented in a ceremony next autumn attended by distinguished Americans and the Belgian Ambassador. The United States Government canceled a $10,000 duty assessment against the materials when it was learned they were to be used for educational purposes.

The Belgian building, unlike most World's Fair structures, was not planned for temporary use only, but was designed in Belgium as a college, prefabricated there and erected with bolts and screws to be dismantled and presented, when the Fair was over, to some American college, according to Belgian authorities here.

The building was constructed of the finest materials obtainable in Belgium, and represents the best in Belgian architecture, material and construction. It has been described by authorities as being of excellent scholastic design when stripped of its World's Fair trimmings and viewed in its restrained proportions.

When the building has been located on the Virginia Union campus in the fall, the Belgian Ambassador will present it officially in the name of independent Belgium to Secretary of State Cordell Hull or some other official representative of the United States.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in indorsing the project, declared:

"This expression of international friendship and inter-racial good will is indeed a contrast to the hatreds, ill will, bloodshed and destruction in other parts of the world. It suggests that world of friendly co-operation between nations and peoples which the President, and I, are eager to see emerge when the present wars are over."

Legion to Reduce Time Of Convention Parade

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1 (AP)—American Legion officials announced yesterday that their national convention parade, to be held here next Sept. 16, would be cut to about 12 hours. The reduction will be effected by forming the marchers 16 abreast. In previous parades it has taken from 16 to 20 hours for the column to pass a given point.

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Latin America Gets U. S. Aid In Raising Production Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—An aggressive start is being made by the United States Government in developing Latin-American products needed for hemispheric defense or trade.

The Department of Agriculture started the ball rolling last fall by sending five survey parties into various parts of Latin America to explore possibilities for commercial rubber production. One of these parties has completed its investigations and is now in Washington preparing its report. The other four will return soon after combing the area from Vera Cruz, Mexico to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

With the material brought home by these five expeditionary forces, the Department plans to aid in establishing experiment stations for rubber production at strategic points in Latin America. Planting stock will be distributed from these to organizations and individuals prepared to undertake commercial rubber production.

In recent weeks, conservation experts in the Department of the Interior have entered the South American production campaign.

Eight department geologists have been dispatched to Brazil, Cuba, and Bolivia to survey deposits of manganese, chromite, tin, tungsten and antimony—all important to defense. Four mining engineers will follow them to increase mining operations where supplies are found.

Three fisheries experts have been sent to Peru to survey its sea fisheries in an effort to offset reported Japanese activity.

The Department of Agriculture has under consideration a plan for establishing an institute of tropical agriculture as a nucleus for permanent inter-American co-operation in agricultural matters. The Department has already established a special division of Latin-American investigations to co-operate with the Export-Import Bank in various loan programs that affect Central and South American agriculture.

The new wave of economic co-operation, which parallels the visits of United States military missions to many Latin American nations, is designed to avert dangers of Nazi penetration through development of trade possibilities now largely neglected.

Defense Strikes Cast Light On Vinson Bill to Curb Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Strikes and threats of strikes in defense and aid-to-Britain industries have focussed attention on the Vinson strike-curb bill introduced in Congress this week as a measure to minimize if not outlaw work stoppages on naval projects.

Introduced by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia as Chairman of the House Naval Committee, on Jan. 29, the bill is patterned after the Railway Mediation Act, which has kept work stoppages on railroads at a minimum for many years.

The Vinson bill not only would outlaw compulsion of workers on naval projects to join or not to join a union, according to Mr. Vinson. Early discussion of the bill included opinion that it was so broadly drawn that it might apply to any work on defense orders, such as the work stopped for two days this week at the Army's air corps testing laboratory, at Dayton, Ohio.

What Bill Specifies

The bill specifies that "no person shall be required as a condition of employment by a naval defense contractor to be or not to be a member of any labor organization." It provides that all disputes involving a naval defense contractor must first be negotiated "in good faith" by employer and workers, and that after 20 days such dispute should go to a naval defense board for investigation and mediation.

The bill's two definitions of a naval defense contractor, upon which the opinion of wide application of the bill is placed, are:

"An employer engaged in the production of arms, armament, ammunition, implements of war, munitions, clothing, food, fuel, or any articles or supplies, or parts of ingredients of any articles or supplies; or

"The construction, reconstruction, repair, or installation of a building plant, structure, or facility under a contract entered into on behalf of the United States by the Secretary of Navy or by an officer or employee of the Department of the Navy, or under a contract which the Secretary of the Navy by order declares to me necessary to the national defense, with another naval contractor, but such term shall not include an employer engaged in the production of farm products on a farm."

The Allis-Chalmers Case

Some observers expressed the opinion that the broad definitions would have included the Allis-Chalmers plant at Milwaukee, where $40,000,000 in defense orders are held up by a strike.

The bill allows any contractor to refuse employment to any members or persons soliciting membership in the Communist Party, the German-American Bund or "any other subversive organization."

It contains penalties of $5,000 fine (or a year's imprisonment or both for violations. For the duration of any emergency declared by the President, the measure makes unlawful any move on the part of an employer to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization by discrimination in regard to the hiring or tenure of employment, or for any person, by use of threats or intimidation, to require or attempt to require that any individual should or should not be a member of a given labor organization before granting that person a job.

The new "naval defense board," which would consist of three members with a yearly salary of $10,000 each, would be required to report on labor disputes 30 days after submission to the Board. The Board in turn would pass the disputes on to a naval defense arbitration tribunal, also of three members, representing worker, employer, and the public. The Navy Board members would be appointed by the President, with Senate confirmation.

New Cuban Ambassador to Washington

Wide World

Dr. Aurelio Fernandez Concheso and His Family

Cuban Envoy Reported Seeking U. S. Loan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Amid rumors that he is seeking a substantial loan as well as further concessions to Cuba's vital sugar industry, Dr. Aurelio Fernandez Concheso, the new Cuban Ambassador to the United States, was at his desk today as the latest addition to Washington's Diplomatic Corps.

Dr. Concheso, who with his wife and two children arrived here Jan. 28, is foremost among Cuban foreign service officers in point of accomplishments both in Cuba and abroad. His first appointment was as Ambassador to Peru, which was followed by his transferal to the Legation in Berlin.

Following these activities, Dr. Concheso became Secretary of Education, Minister of the Presidency (Secretary of the Cabinet), Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Hanava, and Cuban Delegate to the League of Nations. It is believed significant here that Dr. Concheso is also an expert in economic matters, since Cuba is believed anxious to secure a substantial loan from the United States and to reach an agreement stabilizing the sugar market.

Dr. Concheso succeeds Dr. Pedro Martinez Fraga.

Moderation Is the Victor in Mexico Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Settlement of Mexico City's nine day tramway strike is accepted here as a victory for moderation. The first labor decision rendered by the new Avila Camacho Government, it is of first importance because it furnishes the keystone to future relations of capital and labor here, and of both to the Federal authority.

The British and Canadian-owned Mexican Tramways Company was ordered to pay an approximate half million dollars to its workers as pay increases, back wages, increased medical services and strike costs. The back wages cover the period from October, 1939, when the company was first ordered to raise salaries and make up almost half the total amount to be paid.

Despite these increases, which Labor claims as a "victory," the Government recognized the financial straits of the company and authorized it to raise prices of weekly commutation tickets by 25 centavos, approximately five cents. Thus the burden of the increase falls upon the general public as well as upon the company.

Guarantee Against Extremism

Capital's victory in the decision lay in this new fare and in the abolition of labor's demands for participation in management of the company. It was this demand, similar to that made by the oil workers previous to the expropriation of the foreign companies, which carried the greatest threat to the future of foreign capital in Mexico.

The Government Department of Labor's rejection of the management clause is in effect a guarantee to capital that labor will not be permitted to continue the extremist policy it followed during the preceding regime. Encroachment into the administrative field and demands for expropriation if this is refused have accordingly been denied by the tramways decision.

The settlement reached presented important developments as well as setting a precedent in the test case. In domestic politics it served as a check upon reactionary elements seeking a complete defeat for labor in this first conflict. These elements, which appear to be reviving at a rapid pace, would completely cancel the gains labor made during the liberal Cardenas regime and force the country into full-fledged fascism.

Blocked General Strike

The Government's ruling on the case checks this extreme rightist movement at the start. By granting labor legitimate pay increases entirely justified from every viewpoint it warns capital and the reactionary politicians that workers' rights will be protected justly by the law.

The settlement checked labor's greed as well by blocking a threatened general strike which Communist leaders pushing the tramways strike were seeking. Such a widespread strike at the beginning of the regime would have been disastrous politically for the government. Prevention of this extremism is therefore an Administration victory.

Internationally the strike assumed first importance because of the meddling of Communist and Nazi agents in it and their attempts to rouse the Mexicans against the "foreign imperialists." Quick exposure of this totalitarian maneuver led to its defeat and prevented revival of anti-foreign propaganda and demonstrations which would damage the future operation of foreign capital in Mexico.

The middle-of-the-road path chosen in the settlement makes the many campaign promises of consolidation come true. It sets the precedent for the future operations of government, industry and the workers. And it puts on a realistic, working basis President Avila Camacho's pledge to government for the benefit of all classes, not for just one.

Orlando Realty Deals at Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Real estate transactions in this central Florida City reached an all-time high during 1940, according to figures released from the County Clerk's Office which show $7,500,000 worth of real estate business.

Under a Florida statute, 10 cents in revenue stamps are required for each $100 realty valuation on deeds and notes. The total county stamp revenue in 1940 amounted to $29,098 as against $27,321 in 1939.

This City, which is the largest in inland Florida, experienced its biggest construction year during 1940 since the boom of 1925, with the City Hall announcing a total of $2,908,370 in new building.

The City Tax Assessor's last report revealed that Orlando now has 9,382 residences, 896 business houses, and 73 churches. The record showed that during 1940 an average of nearly two new buildings were constructed daily.

At the same time the City's three banks reported the largest bank deposit total in history with $17,194,398 in the vaults at the close of the business last year. This eclipsed the 1939 bank deposit total by $2,733,595.

Little indication of a slackening in building and general business activity is seen for the new year as virtually every business index points to a record-breaking tourist season this winter.

Clubs Cause Split In Young G. O. P.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 1 (AP)—A move to deny party recognition to the Associated Willkie Club, and similar independent political groups provoked a clash of opinions today at the convention of the National Young Republican Federation.

A resolution to disassociate such groups from the Federation was presented by the Minnesota delegation and it provoked stormy debate at a session of the Resolutions Committee. The measure was held for further consideration.

Earl Isensee of Minneapolis, Chairman of the Hennepin County Republican group, asserted that independent groups interfere with the Party's campaigns by "putting on financial drives of their own" and operating without direct control of party officials.

Oren Root, Jr., founder of the Willkie Clubs, said in an address last night that "certain independent clubs, which may or may not be the outgrowth of Willkie Clubs during the campaign" could play a part in preserving the nuclei of an opposition "which can be marshaled effectively when the international crisis is over." He contended that the Party needs the support and activity of such groups to "keep alive our fundamental beliefs."

Meanwhile, the Illinois delegation pressed demands that the Middlewest be granted control of the Party and its Young Republican branch on the grounds that the greatest party strength lies in the farm belt.

Pulitzer Prizes Time Is Extended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The time limit for submitting nominations for Pulitzer prizes in journalism has been extended from Feb. 1 to March 1 because of the increased flow of news resulting from the European war and the presidential election in the United States, Dean Carl W. Ackerman, Secretary of the Advisory Board of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University, announced today.

"It was decided to allow an additional month for making those nominations to give journalists and newspapers more time to prepare exhibits supporting their recommendations," Dean Ackerman said. "In the past, requests for the privilege of submitting exhibits after the usual closing date of Feb. 1 have indicated that such an extension of time was considered desirable."

The time extension applies only to nominations for five classifications—for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper; for distinguished service as a foreign or Washington correspondent; for distinguished editorial writing; for a distinguished example of a reporter's work, and for a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work published in an American newspaper. The public service award is a gold medal worth $500; the reporter's prize $1,000 and others $500 each.

McAdoo Long Active at Capital

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—William Gibbs McAdoo, Chairman of the American Presidents Lines and former Senator from California, who passed on today, was Secretary of the Treasury during the World War. He was named head of the shipping line soon after he was defeated for renomination by Sheridan Downey in the 1938 California Democratic primary. Mr. Downey succeeded him in the Senate.

Mr. McAdoo was a colorful figure in Washington official and social circles for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. McAdoo stepped from the Senate to the Chairmanship of the Dollar Steamship Lines, Inc., which later was reorganized under Government supervision into the American Presidents Lines. The common stock of the latter company is controlled by the Maritime Commission. His salary was $25,000 a year.

Mr. McAdoo led the stampede for Franklin D. Roosevelt during

Boy's Own Station Raided by the FCC

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1 (AP)—How a Rochester, Minn., boy set up his own radiocasting station—without obtaining a license or otherwise complying with the law—was related here by Carl W. Loeber, inspector in charge of the St. Paul office of the Federal Communications System.

Also involved were three other boys, who, however, gave up their activities after warnings by a Rochester commercial station. The one youngster continued until his station was raided by FCC officers.

He was released in custody of his parents. Because of the ages of the four boys involved, Mr. Loeber said, officials are having difficulty deciding what action to take against them.

Knox Again Warns U. S. Faces Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, repeated today his warning that the United States is in danger of attack by the Axis Powers if Britain falls. He continued to paint a picture of the possibility of a combined Axis fleet, superior to the American fleet, invading the New World, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee where he answered questions primarily put by isolationist Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota.

Secretary Knox said he was giving the opinion in his views of the "best officers" of the United States Navy. He argued that the Axis fleet would seize a base in the Western Hemisphere and then precipitate a fight for freedom of the seas.

Colonel Lindbergh who told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the United States is in no danger of an invasion, is neither an expert on aerial warfare nor is he "a military expert" declared Mr. Knox at one point.

"Do you really think there's any danger of a coalition of a co-ordinated European fleet if the Axis is successful?" demanded Senator Nye.

"I'm positive there's danger!" ejaculated Mr. Knox.

"Conquerors Never Quit"

"Victorious conquerors never quit when there's loot in sight," he continued.

"Colonel Lindbergh is an expert on commercial aviation, not on aerial warfare. That opinion is based on the consensus of my own technical advisers,"

"We have a vital interest in seeing England is not defeated," Mr. Knox continued, adding that he was alarmed by the current situation.

He said he had "little interest" in how much Britain would repay to America of the proposed munitions and goods, and that in any case the cost would be cheap at the price."

"If we get our safety that will be pretty good repayment, won't it?" asked Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas.

"It certainly will!" responded witness.

"Defeat of the British fleet would mean a direct and dangerous threat to the United States, in your view?" continued Senator Connally.

Again witness agreed. If the Axis Powers dominate Europe then chances of conquest in Asia automatically increase, he said, and they will also take control of Africa.

There is a distance of only 1,600 miles, he said, between Africa and South America at their nearest point.

Latin America Defenseless

Crossing the Atlantic to attack would be easier than crossing the English Channel, he said, because the latter is strongly defended from the shore, whereas the coast of Latin America is almost defenseless.

Reverting to yesterday's questioning by Senator Nye which included lengthy quotations from Mr. Knox's editorial writing in 1938 and 1939 mostly attacking President Roosevelt, the Navy Secretary today smilingly remarked that vast changes had occurred since then.

"There has been a frightful shock to my complacency," he told Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina.

Construction of the five bases in British possessions has already begun, said Secretary Knox, meaning that prefabrication of parts is underway.

"If that is as far as you have got in five months, how long would it take for an enemy power to set up a base?" asked Senator Gillette (R) of Iowa.

"About six months, not including drydocks," said witness.

"How much aid under the present bill could reach the British in time?" Senator Nye demanded.

"I don't know that—I'm greatly worried," said witness.

Mr. Knox said that Col. William Donovan, now traveling in Europe, was a "darn good observer," with a zest for first-hand information and paying his own traveling expenses. He said Colonel Donovan was like a reporter, sending information back to him as the Managing Editor, without official status.

"All the knowledge that I have is that Russia is not a member of the Axis powers," witness told Hiram Johnson (R) of California.

New York Church-School Plan First Classes Next Wednesday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The weekly one-hour religious training classes for school children under the Coudert-McLaughlin bill, passed by the Legislature last spring, will begin Wednesday, Feb 5, it was announced today. Under the provisions of the law children whose parents make application for such training will be released from public school classes on the last hour of school sessions on Wednesdays to attend religious classes conducted by Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic faiths in that period.

The Rev. Dr. Walter M. Howlett, Executive Secretary of the Greater New York Interfaith Committee, announced areas in the five boroughs where experimental schools will be conducted weekly until mid-June.

"This is no experiment," he said, "as there are already something over 1,000,000 children in 41 States of the Union on released time for religious education. In New York State there are 193 communities where this work is being conducted."

The aim of religious leaders, Dr. Howlett said, was to "educate the children to be good citizens, respectful of the laws of God and mindful of their obligations to neighbors."

In Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond courses for Protestants will be under the Department of Religious Education of Greater New York, the Federation of Churches, of which Mr. Howlett is Secretary; religious education of Jewish pupils will be under the direction of Dr. Alexander M. Dushkin and Israel S. Chipkin, of the Jewish Educational Committee, and the Rev. William A. Scully will supervise the studies of Roman Catholic children.

The Rev. Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, Executive Secretary of the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation, and the Rev. William C. Bennett, Executive Secretary of the Queens Federation of Churches, will have charge of Protestant work in Brooklyn and Queens, respectively; Rabbis Joseph Sarachek, of Congregation Sheiras Israel, of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, and Baruch Silberstein, of the Queens Jewish Center, will have charge of Jewish studies in those boroughs, and the Rev. Francis A. Fitzgibbon, of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, will supervise Roman Catholic educational work in both boroughs.

A Shakespeare 'First' Of 1623 Brings $5,200

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The entire library of the late Darwin P. Kingsley, including the nine folios of Shakespeare's plays and many other rare books, brought $25,564 at an auction sale at the Parke-Beret Galleries, 30 East Fifty-seventh Street on Jan. 30.

A copy of the first folio of Shakespeare's plays, published in London in 1623 was sold to Gabriel Wells for $5,200.

Swope on Way to Post

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Guy J. Swope sailed Jan. 30 for San Juan where he will be inaugurated Governor of Puerto Rico Feb. 3.

Formerly an auditor of Puerto Rico, Mr. Swope returned several weeks ago to confer with officials in Washington, and to visit at his home in Harrisburg, Pa.

Among those accompanying him on the Porto Rico Liner Borinquen were Mrs. Swope, his sons, Harold and Lee Swope, and S. W. Blackburn, Wills Daniels, Clark M. Saltzer and Louis Prado, all of Harrisburg.

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Most Balkan News Needs Grain of Salt

By R. H. Markham
Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It is not an exaggeration to state that, at critical moments, much news coming from the Balkans is unreliable. The American press—especially its less vigilant members—is often used as a loud speaker to report things that never happened.

Frequently we Americans are more excited about the Balkans than the Balkanese are. Sometimes the most sensational news in the Balkans are reports in the local newspapers of what America writes about the Balkans.

A glaring example of how some Balkan news is concocted and disseminated was the report that on a specific Wednesday in January the Nazis were to invade Bulgaria, in accordance with a Russo-German agreement, giving the Soviets a free hand in Finland and the Nazis a free hand in Bulgaria.

The Nazi Influence

That news came from Belgrade the capital of Yugoslavia. Not only that, but it came from a local newspaper office in Belgrade that is directly in the service of Berlin. This local newspaper within recent years acquired a large amount of money, built the most imposing newspaper plant in southeast Europe, and set out, not only to preach Naziism, but actually to impose Naziism on Yugoslavia by political, economic, and revolutionary pressure. This paper and the group about it are working for Reichsführer Hitler just as certainly as the Völkische Beobachter.

The Belgrade newspaper and its entourage have the usual access to American news agencies. Through them, it distributes to a substantial section of the American press the stratling news that Nazi armies are to march into Bulgaria on a certain day with Russia's blessing. A couple of hours are sufficient to circulate that news through the unguarded sections of the American press, and in another hour or so it gets back to the Balkan capitals. Thus newspapers in America are used as a loudspeaker to scare the small anti-Nazi Bakan nations. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, uses as much of the American press as is available to carry on his propaganda in the Balkans, where resistance just now is low.

Just One Example

This is only one illustration of well-established and widely applied practices.

In this connection, also, one must ever bear in mind that some of the less scrupulous Balkan journalists supplying us with news are local men with axes to grind. They are rather poor and eager to advance. Some of these are aspiring intellectuals without much chance to get ahead. So they attach themselves to some "cause" that has money, prestige, power—such as Naziism. As newspaper men they are invited to banquets and meetings, get many free tickets to many enjoyable functions and are favored with many special privileges. Also they are paid by the amount of stuff they get published, so are tempted to make it sensational. Also, the news they send out opens ways to many local "rake-offs."

Also, if a Belgrade journalist has a dispatch published in American papers and then cited in the Belgrade papers, he creates prestige for himself.

New World Order

Besides all this, he constantly has the opportunity of mingling with Nazi and Fascist friends, at restaurants, clubs and entertainments. Day by day and especially night by night this type of correspondent solves epochal problems, divides up the world, establishes the "new order" and creates Axis triumphs. Such a journalist is tempted to become a Nazi echo and send out Nazi news. Imagine the joy of such a journalist when he gets published in scores of American papers Dr. Goebbels' propaganda about an imminent Nazi invasion of Bulgaria with Soviet approval!

It must also be remembered that Budapest normally is not usually in a position to give accurate news about Rumania—although even reliable Rumanian news, like that of any other Balkan country, may be compelled by reason of the censorship to find transmission from some other country. A Budapest dispatch about Rumania depends more than ever on the judgment and integrity of the correspondent. For political reasons Belgrade dispatches about Sofia are liable to be both inaccurate and warped. Belgrade journalists are sometimes not at all inclined to report accurately about Bulgaria.

"News" Inaccurate

Much Rumanian news about Bulgaria is inaccurate, so too is much Bulgarian news about Greece and news from lower Yugoslavia about the war in Albania in particular is liable to consist largely of guesses or rumors. At Bitolja, Yugoslavia, the war correspondents have little opportunity of verifying rumors about Tepeleni or Valona.

The Balkan peoples, because of years of oppression, misfortune and mutual strife, are susceptible to gossip about the neighboring countries.

This does not mean that there are not some very good journalists in Bucharest, Sofia, and Belgrade. Some editors there are an honor to the whole newspaper profession.

However, news from the Balkans at critical moments must be carefully tested. If, in the light of events, we examine comments, theories, suppositions and predictions built on the basis of Balkan news, we may be surprised to see how many of them rest on fragmentary or even unsound foundations.

'Pony Express' Speeds London Messages

Wide World

Day of the Messenger Boy Returns

Constant bombing of London by Nazi raiders with its consequent disruption of telegraph and telephone lines has brought a return of the messenger so common before electricity did the running. Just as the Pony Express riders of the American West dodged Indians and storms to carry mail to its destination, so the modern London messenger dodges bombs and machine guns for the same purpose. Picture shows one of the men who take messages and give change to customers on the street. In this case the messenger's back is serving as a "desk." Passed by the British Censor.

Britain Relies on New Tanks To Make or Smash Invasion

By the Associated Press

With the British Royal Armored Corps somewhere in England — Thousands of tanks in a large number of armored divisions are Britain's answer to Germany's panzer divisions.

British officers confidently expect these tanks—many of new and secret design—to smash either a Nazi invasion attempt or to deal a decisive stroke on the European Continent at some future date.

The British Expeditionary Force left 471 tanks and machine-gun carriers in France; but now, starting from scratch since the withdrawal from Dunkirk last spring, British designers have built up an entire new group of armored divisions.

Army tanks are divided into two categories—the "I" tank for infantry, which operates exclusively with foot soldiers, and the cruiser tanks, which form the spearhead of the armored divisions.

Neither the small, whippet tanks nor the lumbering 50 and 60-ton monsters are in evidence. Both types are out of favor in Britain's modern army: the light tanks because they don't carry enough armor and can't handle rough country, and the big tanks because they are too slow.

The "I" tank is a formidable weapon. Its armor is so heavy that in the Flanders campaign it took direct hits from German 77-millimeter field pieces with no effect save the denting of its armor.

The "I" tank's armament includes a small gun which can toss a 12-pound shell 2,000 yards to pierce the armor of most tanks, and it has a secondary weapon in the new Besa machine-gun which pumps metal at the rate of 750 rounds per minute.

Speed is not essential to the "I" tank, which precedes infantry in attacks and only occasionally fights independently, but it can swing along at close to 20 miles an hour. Its crew of four gunners, wireless operator, driver and commander are interchangeable.

Cruiser tanks are the favorites of the Royal Tank Corps. As large as the "I" tanks, they weigh much less and are more than twice as fast, and maneuverable.

Their armament is almost identical with the "I" tanks, but the cruisers depend more on speed and maneuverability to resist enemy fire.

Accompanying the tanks and armored cars in the armored divisions are swarms of fast new scout cars called "Dingos" which move as fast in reverse as forward. These, along with obsolete light tanks on which production has been halted, and tiny "Beaverettes," perform light cavalry roles at liaison and reconnaissance.

The fire power of a single tank battalion now equals that of the 1914-18 World War's infantry brigade.

Britain's Flying Instructors Fulfill Task Without Glamour

WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE TRAINING COMMAND (AP)—Flying instructors at this and a score of other training schools dotted behind the front line about the English countryside may bask in some glory—but it's only reflected glory.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill wasn't thinking of them when he described Britain's young airmen as "knights of the air."

They get none of the glamour which surrounds the fighter and bomber pilots. They never swoop over Berlin. They never get the chance to shoot down a Dornier, a Heinkel, or a Messerschmitt. In fact, they never even see a Nazi.

"When Jerry comes, we make for home," one said. "It's our job to get our pupils safely back to fly another day."

After all, they are doing their bit just the same. Britain's bomber force is expanding rapidly, helped by an increasing number of machines from the United States, and the instructors must have ready the men to fly them.

The chief flying instructor at this station, a South African squadron-leader whose first pupil was a fellow South African who recently won his Distinguished Flying Cross, explained how the instructors work:

Confidence Put First

"First of all we have to find out just how a pupil ticks. We watch the speed of his reactions and often can tell almost at once just how good—or bad—a pilot he will be. Then we must gain his confidence. That is the most important thing of all. After that—well, we just try to pump into him all we know. And here it's not always the best pilot who makes the best teacher."

Most instructors, he added, take it almost as their own failure when a pupil fails to reach the required standard and is "grounded" as unsuitable to be a pilot. But they share in the reflected glory of an old pupil's triumphs.

"In fact," sighed one, "it's the only sort of fun we get."

There are many pupils in this school with an establishment a great deal larger to ensure they have the best training that can be devised for them.

As all pupils here will graduate as bomber pilots after their course, the training is carried out on twin-engined airspeed Oxford monoplanes.

They come here from the elementary flying training school where they have learned the routine business of flying aircraft on a lighter single-engined machine.

In the dual-control Oxfords the pupil sitting side by side with his teacher, faces for the first time the imposing mass of instruments carried by a service aircraft, learns how to use his trimming tabs, formation work, cross-country navigation, blind flying, signals, and elementary bombing.

Sealed Maps Carried

When able to fly without the instructor, the pupil is given skeletonized maps and sent off cross-country to a distant objective just as if he were really on a bombing raid.

The maps show him his objective, which he must photograph or otherwise describe in detail, but it shows him nothing of the intervening country over which he must fly by his instruments alone. But he carries a set of sealed maps "just in case he gets hopelessly lost."

Bombing is practiced by radio signal or lamp flash, as the plane flies over its "target," officers watching below can judge to within a few feet the accuracy of the bombing by checking the exact position of the plane at the time the pilot signals he has released his imaginary bombs.

"I think bomber pilots require more cool courage than the fighter men," the chief flying instructor said. "The fighter pilot goes up and shoots down his opponent while he's hot. It's all over in a few minutes and he's back on the airdrome.

"But the bomber pilot has to go perhaps a thousand miles or more, often in apalling weather conditions and knowing that at best he will meet antiaircraft and searchlights, at worst perhaps an enemy pursuit plane which may be faster and more powerful in armament than his bomber as well as having the advantage of operating near its home base. And when at last he has reached and bombed his target, he has to get home—and home is a very long way away. No, I think bomber pilots don't get all the praise they deserve."

"Neither do we," chipped in another instructor with a grin. "Other blokes get all the fun—we get the circuits and bumps."

Charge Nazis Control Press Brings Denial From Sweden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—The issue of the extent to which Germany is influencing the Swedish press has brought from Swedish authorities a denial that the Reich is exerting a major influence over Sweden's newspapers.

Occasioned by an article in The Christian Science Monitor Jan. 10, competent Swedish officials contend that the charge that important sections of the Swedish press are owned or controlled by Germans will not stand the test of analysis.

It can be admitted, Swedish authorities declare, that different papers naturally favor different viewpoints. But that, they contend, is a long way from foreign control of the press.

It is pointed out that the press, in few countries, can write altogether as it pleases. But the Swedes contend that their press is freer than most. Of course, they add, "certain restrictions" are imposed. For example, no head of a state can be vilified, be he a King, President, or Dictator.

No Overt Censorship

[The Monitor article specifically stated that there is no overt censorship in Sweden and that the act providing for one to be set up was conditional on "time of war or risk of war."]

"The measure providing for censorship in wartime," one official explained, "has not had the effect of virtually restricting the freedom of the press. This amendment has not yet gone into effect, as it has to be approved by a three quarters majority of each chamber in the Riksdag in two separate sessions between which there has been a national election. "In other words, voters have the final word, and while the last Riksdag approved, the new one which met Jan. 11 has not yet voted on the measure. Naturally, the press associations opposed any limitation on their freedom."

The official position takes issue with the statement in the Monitor that "more than 100 newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, and books have been warned, seized, and indicted since the outbreak of the war." Official figures up to early December show the total number of confiscations without legal proceedings to be 35.

This comprises 18 newspapers and 17 pamphlets. Most of these newspapers continue to be published. The confiscations, it is contended, only apply to single issues and pro-Nazi as well as Communist articles occasioned the action. Moreover, the cases have not involved attacks on Germany alone, but to a large extent on Norway, Finland, and Britain, it is claimed. In 27 libel cases, juries returned guilty verdicts and fines or prison sentences were imposed.

Some Books Barred

[The official total of 62 confiscations or prosecutions makes no mention of books. A number have been removed from circulation, either by official action or as the result of hints that they are not desirable on the bookstalls.]

The officials contend that there is no substance in the statement that pro-Ally and American news reports are being replaced by those of the German official news agency, adding that more space is being given to reports of pro-Ally origin than otherwise.

Charter for Latvia Typifies Soviet Rule in the Baltics

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Life in the Baltic States—Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia—has been screened behind official Soviet silence ever since Russia annexed these small countries by "cold' occupation last year.

A copy of the new Soviet constitution for Latvia, which has been received here by the State Department, is believed typical of those supplied to the other two. It shows—at least in theory—how the Kremlin is governing the three States.

This Constitution declares Latvia to be a Socialist State of workers and peasants. All power is declared to belong to the workers of the country in the person of the Soviet Workers' Deputies.

The land, subsoil, water, forests, large factories, mines, transport systems, banks, communications, large State agricultural undertakings, communal enterprises, large buildings in urban and industrial centers are declared the property of the State.

Article 8 provides, however, that: "Along with the Socialist system of economy there are permitted in the U. S. S. R. private farms of individual peasants, artisans and handicraft workers, small private industrial and commercial enterprises, within limits defined by law."

Labor an Obligation

The land comprising peasants' farms, within limits established by law, is guaranteed to them free of charge and for permanent utilization.

The right of individual citizens to their earned income and savings, to their homes and furniture, as well as the right of inheritance with respect to personal property, is guaranteed.

Labor is declared an obligation and matter of honor of every citizen capable of work on the principle: "Who does not work does not eat."

Citizens are guaranteed the right to work, to rest, to social benefits, to education, and equal rights for all citizens, including women, are guaranteed.

The Constitution provides for the right of withdrawal from the Soviet Union, separation of the Church from the State and the school from the Church, and "freedom of practicing religious cults and freedom of anti-religious propaganda for all citizens."

All Liable for Service

Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of street parades and demonstrations, and the right of uniting in social organizations, such as trade unions, co-operative associations, youth organizations, and cultural, technical and scientific societies.

The most active and class-conscious citizens from the ranks of the working class and other strata of workers are united in the All-Union Communist Party.

Other guarantees provide the inviolability of the person, no one being subject to arrest except by order of the court or by approval of the public prosecutor; for inviolability of the home; and the secrecy of correspondence.

All citizens are liable for general military service.

The right to vote is granted all citizens male or female, who have attained the age of 18, irrespective of race, nationality, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activity, except the insane and persons deprived of their electoral rights by the courts.

The Constitution may be amended only by a majority of two-thirds of the votes of the Supreme Soviet.

Whether all of these provisions are carried is not known. Soviet theory is often quite different from practice. And in the Baltic States there is little way of knowing, as the Soviet Government has forbidden American or other foreign newspaper men to operate in the three States, and American diplomatic representatives have been withdrawn at the Soviet's request.

Still Recognized By U. S.

The three Baltic Republics, however, still are recognized by the United States Government as independent nations.

The traditional attitude of the United States was affirmed by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles when he announced that the American Government would not recognize the Soviet incorporation of the Baltic "triplets." The State Department does not consider valid the "elections" there which resulted in the Parliaments of the three nations "asking" to join the Soviet Union.

And so, the United States continues to maintain relations with the diplomatic Envoys of the three Baltic States in this country just as though nothing had happened on the shores of the Baltic, where Russian Commissars now are engaged in a thorough Sovietizing of "Republics Number 14, 15, and 16."

Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Latvian Minister in Washington, remains in charge of the Legation here and continues to conduct diplomatic affairs.

Povilas Zadeikis carries on as Lithuanian Minister here.

Johannes Kaiv represents Estonia in the United States as acting consul general in New York "in charge of legation."

Envoys Act Independently

Since there are no Latvian, Lithuanian, or Estonian "governments-in-exile", similar to those maintained by Norway, the Netherlands, or Poland, the Baltic Envoys here act independently.

The United States has "frozen" the gold and other assets of all three nations in this country, but recognizes their ownership by those nations.

The 11 ships flying flags of the Baltic nations, which are now refugees in American ports, are recognized as owned by those nations, and not by Soviet Russia.

The United States Government also maintains the validity of war debts owed by each country although at the time the last installment fell due—Dec. 15—the usual bills were not sent out because of "current governmental conditions."

Debts owed the United States now total: Estonia, $21,612,594; Latvia, $8,912,019, and Lithuania, $7,980,148.

When Soviet Russia absorbed the three countries, it did not offer to assume responsibility for the debts.

State Department records show that Americans had few interests in any of the three countries and the major outstanding financial question involves some debts owed American firms by firms in those countries.

It is estimated that before the Russian penetration began there were only 150 Americans in Latvia, 250 in Lithuania, and 50 in Estonia, and all left those countries without incident.

British Industry Removal?

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Feb. 1 (Australian Associated Press)—Plans for the transfer of British industries and key workers from Great Britain to Australia are being discussed by the Australian and British Governments.

Political observers point out that plans for expansion of Australia's secondary industries are already the subject of speculation in Britain and Canada. The most important features of this plan are concerned with shipbuilding and aircraft building.

Meanwhile, changes in shipping matters are expected to follow the arrival in Sydney of Ernest F. Johnson, representative of the United States Maritime Commission in the East.

Mr. Johnson's visit is regarded as significant in view of the suggestion that American ships should take over British routes in the Pacific for the duration of the war.

Large Game Refuge Established in N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST JEFFERSON, N. C.—A 5,000-acre game refuge has been established on Negro Mountain by the State Department of Conservation and Development.

Action followed the submission of a petition signed by 42 land owners, asking that the refuge be set aside, thus closing the area to hunting, fishing, trapping, and trespassing in general.

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Poles Courageous in Siberian Exile

By Ann Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Siberia, dreaded by Russian and Polish exiles for generations, today engulfs in its treeless wastes more than 2,500,000 Poles herded like cattle from every district of Soviet-controlled Poland.

Original letters and cards from some of the exiles tell a story of callousness, crudity, and poverty that is being met with magnificent fortitude.

One Polish woman, writing in a mud hut on the edge of the Gobi desert, felt at first that the exiles could not hold out. Now she thinks differently, and implores her fellow Poles still at home to hope and pray for strength.

Natives who had been told by Soviet propaganda that the Poles were coming of their own accord to escape capitalistic oppression were amazed at the clothing and even the scanty household effects that had been hastily gathered up by the exiles.

Better Off Than Natives

When one party of Poles arrived, the local population surrounded them, ran their hands over the clothing they wore, felt it, looked at the wrong side of it. They were dumbfounded and could not believe their eyes. They had forgotten that there were such things in the world.

They did not stop with examining clothes people wore. They followed the Poles into their huts later and with growing astonishment examined table cloths and underwear and handkerchiefs—everything the deported had been able to bring with them.

They exclaimed over each thing. And then they began asking why the Poles came, if this indicated the manner of life they were used to. Hunger and misery, they told the Poles, was what they were told was outside the Soviets, that people went naked; and now they saw that they had been told lies.

The Poles replied that they had been brought there because they were considered enemies of the people. To which the natives said that they had been informed that the Poles were coming of their own accord, to get away from famine and wretchedness. Their reaction was very decided, condemning everything they had heard as propaganda, and expressing their longing for a change of authority. There were few real patriots, that is, supporters of the present regime, even among the young people. On the other hand, nobody knew who is friend and who secret agent, hence nobody did anything that might bring trouble. Everybody was most concerned with keeping alive and worked day and night.

Through letters and cards sent to friends outside, more than 2,000 Poles among the 2,500,000 deported by Soviet authorities to Siberia have been located. They include persons of all ages, infants and octogenarians, and of all social classes. From one district of Poland the entire population was deported, a district known officially as a "powiat," which corresponds to the American term "county." No one was exempt—aristocrat or peasant or town dweller, Pole or Ukrainian. They were not, however, sent to one community in Siberia, but even families were broken up and sent to distantly separated regions.

Herded in Cattle Cars

One group was 22 days making the journey before they were allowed to descend from the cattle cars in which they were herded. After that they were moved three times, the last time by ox cart for two days.

For hundreds of kilometers all around there was nothing but desolate open country, with not a tree or bush to break the barrenness. The community to which they had been brought was called a farm, but it consisted of only a few mud huts. The first four nights the Poles slept in the open, then they were given one of the huts and a wretched barrack. There was no furniture of any sort, not even a rude bed or stool, and sleeping was done on the earthen floor. The huts were damp and cold, although this was midsummer, and the vermin made sleep or rest almost impossible. The hot sun during the day blistered and cracked the skin of the exiles and added to their sufferings. When it rained the entire hut was flooded.

Life for the Poles was no longer that of human beings, but of beasts of burden. Their work on the so-called farm included making manure into bricks for fuel, their hands their only tools, the working day eight hours, in some places 15.

Everybody, with rare exceptions as will be cited, was thus employed. In return each person received about two pounds of dark, bitter flour as a 10 days' ration. There were no potatoes, no vegetables to be had. Occasionally eggs, if one had money to buy or something to barter. The exiles had seen no bread, sugar, candles, or fat since their arrival.

There was a little village at some distance from the community, but the Poles were not allowed to visit it.

Amazing Courage Shown

A letter written while en route to Central Asia from Lwow gives a heart-breaking picture of the women and children of one family. There were 30 persons in the car which for two days of travel was sealed. The entire journey lasted some three weeks. "The children were good as angels." The magnificent, unwavering spirit of the writer is amazing.

A little group of women, young and old, were situated more fortunately. They were sent to the steppe where grass was plentiful and in August they tell of haymaking and being able to earn a little money, of a little vegetable garden they made, of the quantities of wild flowers, some of which they had grown back in Poland in carefully tended and specially prepared beds. But for fuel they had to walk over a mile and then it was only dried weeds. Cooking was done in the open. Everyone was compelled to work, on Sundays as well as week days. Each morning assignments for the day were given, and one day a person might be a supervisor, the next he might be reduced to driving oxen, and the next he might be in prison.

The Poles were not always the only exiles in a community. Russians, Lithuanians, Germans are mentioned. Always the natives are Kirghiz and Kalmucks.

The living conditions of all the deported Poles are indescribably bad. To read even the meager descriptions they are able to give is like reading descriptions of inferno. Yet they write that nothing they might say would even approximate the terrible actuality.

Letters also written in May have recently been received from Poles deported to the region between the Tohol and Ural Rivers. These persons belong to a group taken from their homes at 3 o'clock in the morning the middle of last April.

14 Days in Unheated Car

After three days of travel they reached the Polish-Soviet border, where they were transferred to a Russian car. In this unheated car, they spent 14 days. Their food consisted of what they had been able to bring from home at that hurried leave-taking, and every other day, when a stop was made at a larger station, they received thin wheat gruel, and bread for two days. The cars were sealed, but through cracks the deported could get very good views of country, and people at the stations.

At the end of 14 days the train halted, the cars were opened, and the Poles loaded into automobiles and taken to the collective farm to which they were allotted. There they were given one of the mud huts which formed the group of farm buildings.

There were no stores in this community. There were only what is known as co-operatives, where it was possible to get a cheap highly perfumed cream, drinking glasses of a quality that could have been bought in Poland for 8 groshy (a little more than 1 cent) but here cost 4 roubles 8 kopecks each, cheap earthenware plates, a few buttons, and a large collection of portraits of the Soviet leaders. There were no such things as vinegar, rice, cereals, oils of any kind, chocolate, sugar, yeast. The younger members of the native population had never even seen these articles. They did not know what fruit is.

Among the Polish exiles are peasants of Zable, that mountain district of Southeast Poland famous for its colorful costumes and hence a favorite haunt of artists from Europe and America; fishermen from Polesie; farmers from Volhynia; estate owners from everywhere; factory workers from Bialystok; merchants from Lwow; doctors, professors, lawyers from every city and town.

Siberia, so well known to Poles of earlier generations, will be even better known by today's.

In Siberia

Mists of Siberian secrecy roll back to disclose the almost unbelievable hardships endured with courage and spiritual resourcefulness by Poles exiled from the Soviet-occupied eastern portion of their dismembered country. The following article has been prepared by a writer of long experience in Poland from original letters and cards reaching her from authentic sources.

Following National Economy to the Letter

By a Staff Photographer

The British Make Their Envelopes Count in Wartime

One journey usually completes the career of an envelope—but not in Great Britain today. National economy has stretched the life of the ordinary envelope until it may travel many times across the earth. British postal authorities have issued a special label calling attention to the paper shortage in Britain. Instructions are: "In order that envelopes may be used several times, the address should be written on this label, which should then be affixed over the old address." Thus, the philatelist may discover a veritable "album" in his morning mail almost any day.

Merger of Cities of Montreal Studied as Economy Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 1—Quebec's Provincial Government is considering seriously a plan to merge the dozen-odd cities and towns on the Island of Montreal into one municipal unit governed through a modernized borough system. The plan, not yet officially disclosed, would not take effect until the City of Montreal has made further progress toward a financial comeback, a matter expected to take at least two more years.

Canada's largest City came under direct financial and operating control of the Provincial authorities last year when the City failed to meet its obligations. The Province took two steps. It put the City under a virtual dictator, giving him power to improve the City's finances through new taxes and rigid economies, and then set up a novel Council which included direct representatives of various organizations in the City.

This Council of 99 consists of 33 elected by the voters at large in the City, 33 named by various organizations such as the Trades and Labor Council, the Retail Merchants' Association, and other bodies, and 33 chosen by the City's taxpaying property owners. The City Executive consists of six persons, two chosen from and by each of the three divisions. There is a Mayor, too, who is not a member of the Executive and is chosen by the City at large.

Three Major Purposes

The Council can only advise the Executive and the Executive can advise the City's actual ruler, Honore Parent, who before this new set-up was virtually City Commissioner and City Clerk.

This municipal structure was adopted for three reasons, to reform Montreal's financial position, to eliminate the ward system, and to test this new political theory. So far the plan appears to have rid the civic government of many of the ward politicians who lost their interest in office because City Council members are not paid and opportunities for other emoluments have been reduced.

Whether direct representation on the Council of the labor and commercial groups has the political merit the theorists claimed for it has not been determined. If they do add strength to the government, representatives chosen this way will be included in either or both the borough governments or the central adminstration under the new plan.

Ward politicians who held office before mainly through their ability to push expensive projects through the Council for their wards will encounter difficulties under the borough system where such projects will be charged directly against the residents of the borough, rather than being paid for by the citizens throughout the City. Central administration of such matters as police, fire department and city parks should eliminate much costly duplication.

Wide Range of Assets

Greater Montreal today is composed of several cities and towns of which Montreal is the largest. Some of the cities are poor, some are rich. Westmount, for example, is said to be one of the richest cities per capita in the world.

Westmount residents will fight strongly against any merger, just as the residents of Walkerville, Ont., carried on a lengthy court battle against merging with other cities into Windsor. But Premier Adelard Godbout, intent on his campaign of rooting out ancient evils and weaknesses in Quebec, will not be stopped by the prospect of losing many votes in one section of the Province.

Montreal is too vital a part of the province—and of Canada—to permit it to remain financially unsound and, when this is cleared up, to permit it to remain in the position of being under direct control of the Government or in the more dangerous position of slipping back into the ways that led it into financial disrepute.

Anti-Jewish Law 'Clamp' in Rumania

LONDON, Feb. 1 (CP)—Stringent application of the German anti-Jewish law will be observed in Rumania, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported Jan. 30, quoting reports appearing in D.N.B., German news and propaganda agency.

Ever since German troops entered Rumania, the B. B. C. reported, certain factions have "indulged" in the practice of Jew-baiting. During recent upheavals in Rumania these persons have gone to even greater lengths in their persecution, B. B. C. said.

Churchill, Hopkins Tour Base

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Feb. 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill jubilantly toured this biggest British naval base for three hours yesterday, accompanied by Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's special emissary, and led dock-yard workers in a vociferous "three cheers for the President of the United States."

He introduced Mr. Hopkins as "the envoy and friend of President Roosevelt, that great statesman and friend of freedom and democracy," and added:

"One cannot help feeling enormously encouraged by the spirit of the ever-growing movement of aid to Britain which we see laying hold of the mighty masses of the United States."

Speaking to the City Council and Lord Mayor, Mr. Churchill declared the events in Libya and Albania had shown "the rottenness and weakness of the Nazi-Fascist regime so far as Italy is concerned—the Fascists were forced to bring in the Nazis to rescue and rule them.

"All this gives us encouragement to face the long hard ordeals which lie before us, but to which we shall not be found unequal. We shall come through. We cannot tell when, we cannot tell how, but we'll come through. When we have done so, we shall have the right to say that we live in an age that in all the long history of Britain was the most filled with glorious achievements and the most graced by duties done."

Women Eager Fliers

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP) — Civilian Aeronautics Administration flying instructors at Pueblo say more women are applying for places in the flying classes than men.

Cost of Produce Storing Plan By Australia to Be £1,000,000

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Feb. 1 (Australian Associated Press)—The plan placed before the Agricultural Council by the Commonwealth authorities to enable the holding of primary produce in Australia until the shipping position improves, it is stated, will cost about £1,000,000. Wherever possible the capital cost of the scheme will be financed by the exporting companies. Minister for Commerce Sir Earle Page contends that the scheme is an important contribution to orderly post-war marketing and also part of the general reconstruction scheme.

Meanwhile the Australian States delegates to the Australian Agricultural Council at Canberra were told by a Federal spokesman that although the shipping shortage is due mainly to the demands of the victorious Imperial Army in the Middle East, and was not necessarily permanent, Australia must act on the assumption that it would continue. Consequently, Australia's urgent need for a super-storage scheme to enable storage of commodities needed by Britain and releasable when more shipping is available.

Although no decisions were made by the Council discussions revealed agreement will be made by the States on increased storage space.

Wool to Store

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Shipments to the United States of wool from Brisbane and other Australian ports are expected to begin early in the New Year following the signing of the Anglo-American agreement for the storage of 250,000,000 lbs. of Australian wool in the United States.

This wool, however, will not affect in any way ordinary sales to American buyers for commercial purposes, but will be a strategic reserve. Its use will depend on the course of events, and any wool taken from the reserve will be replaced immediately.

Commercial sales to the United States of Australian wool from this season's clip have reached 185,000 bales, of which more than 65 per cent has already been shipped.

Shipment of storage wool is expected to give almost immediately relief in storage accommodation in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

NYA Work Center Planned at Utica

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1—Plans for the construction of a $260,000 National Youth Administration resident work center at the Utica, N. Y., airport were announced today by Karl D. Hesley, State NYA Administrator, following receipt of word from Washington that the project had been approved.

The center will accommodate 200 youths when completed, and from 60 to 80 NYA workers will be employed in its construction, the project being co-sponsored by the Utica City Council and the City providing its share of the cost of materials.

Work will begin probably by the end of March on the seven buildings including two dormitories, an NYA production shop, a dining hall, recreation hall, and school instruction shop. Young men enrolled there will carry out production jobs for the City of Utica and other public agencies, the men earning $30 a month, enabling them to pay about $22 for room and board and have $8 left for personal needs. In spare time they will attend the aviation ground mechanics course of the Utica Board of Education at the airport.

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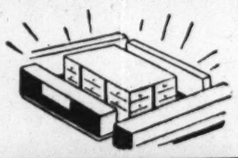
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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Understanding the Boy's Point of View: This Is a 'Must,' If You Would Help Him

Father, Teacher, Scout Leader,—Step Back Into Your Boyhood and Recall How Things Seemed to You

By L. Prescott Platt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Big Brothering the Boy
Third of Six Saturday Articles

Much of the turmoil and discord in the world today is caused by intolerance. We need to look at the other fellow's problems the way he views them. In no department of life is this more apparent than in the rearing of boys. One of the prime requisites in boy training is understanding how the boy himself looks at the situations which confront him in life.

If you are a Dad, or a worker with boys, and feel you need to regain the boy's view, look back into your own boyhood. Can you remember how the adult world looked to you then? How you felt about certain everyday things? Relive an ordinary school day in imagination. Pick out each thing that used to happen. Try to recall your attitude in specific problems—to your father, mother, brothers, and sisters, your teachers and others. Then remember, too, that daily living has changed a lot since then, adding speed, communication, transportation, etc. While mature judgment is required in dealing with boys, still a failure to see things from the boy's point of view is likely to make the boy feel that he is being dominated by one who does not understand him.

There is nothing more serious in the life of the boy than for him to have the feeling that nobody understands him. As a boy grows up, especially during his early 'teens—that transition from boyhood to manhood—many are his complexities and challenging problems. If he is to obtain the correct solution to these, it is important that he have some wise adult to whom he feels close enough to come and discuss his problems. Many boys do not feel this closeness to their fathers. Sometimes, too, a father takes this closeness for granted, and does nothing to encourage and safeguard it through the years.

Jim, a lad in his early 'teens, discussed with me his habit of cigarette smoking. After encouraging the boy to give up the habit, I thought it would be well if the lad's father knew of his problem. But when I suggested to the boy that he tell his father and get his advice, he said, "Oh, no, I couldn't do that. He would become so angry that he would take me out of school, and send me to the farm. He has already threatened to do that if I don't do better school work this year."

Sometimes a boy who feels he cannot go to his parents or some other reliable and understanding adult, will ask advice of some boy just beyond his own age. This boy not only lacks experience, but may have formed unwholesome attitudes. Still more unfortunate is the case where a boy takes the advice of a man with perverted ideas.

Wise Vocational Guidance

As a boy enters his late 'teens the question of choosing a vocation will assume large proportions in his development. Here again it is important that the father remember that his son is an individual. He needs to see the boy's point of view and also to realize that the boy has tastes which may be quite different from his own.

Happily there are today fewer fathers who insist that their sons follow their own footsteps in business or profession. Dad is, more and more, gaining his son's point of view in sufficient degree to enable him to understand that a boy must seek to enter the occupation to which he is especially adapted. But there are still false attitudes handed down from an earlier day. Must a boy have a white-collar job because his father has one? Or, forsooth, because his father has always wanted one? And must a boy go to college because his father did; or because his father always longed to? These are things to think about. Is it fair to try to force a boy into his father's pattern of thought or yearning?

Success Cannot Be Forced

Jack was interested in history and current events. He was better informed on international affairs than many adults. His father, however, being an accountant, thought the boy should spend more of his time studying mathematics, thereby preparing himself to follow in his father's footsteps. Not only this, he thought his son's constant reading of the newspapers a waste of time! What this father failed to realize was that his son was not mathematically inclined, and that not being so inclined, the boy could not be forced to succeed in an occupation he was temperamentally unfitted for. This father, who would have declared that he loved his boy, was actually forcing failure upon him.

If a father, or any other man, is to be a real companion to a boy, and draw close enough to him to be able to help him over some of the rough spots in the journey from boyhood to manhood, he must have the capacity to gain the viewpoint of the boy whom he loves, and whom he wishes to aid in this important business of growing up.

Armstrong Roberts

A boy needs a wise and understanding man with whom he may frankly and naturally discuss his hopes and his problems.

'Different From'

Help Yourself to Easy English—33
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: Your thinking is different *from* mine.

I think differently *from* you.

Why with the words *different* and *differently* must we use *from*? Because *different* always means a *distinction from*, a *separation from*. Caution: Many persons say different *than*. This is incorrect because than implies a comparison. Example: Your thinking is different than mine (is different). This sentence is meaningless and ungrammatical. It should be: Your thinking is different FROM mine.

Exercise

Underscore the correct word:

1. He works differently (from, than) you.
2. She speaks differently (from, than) her brother.
3. This is a different edition (from, than) mine.
4. She does not write differently (from, than) her cousin.

Conclusion: We have learned in recent lessons to use *lie* and *lay*, *sit* and *set*, *rise* and *raise*; to use the subjunctive mood; to use correctly *if* and *whether*; and to use *different from* (not different than).

Find in your reading of books and magazines, and put into your notebook, several examples of correct uses of *different from*. This is a good time also to go over your preliminary test again. Can you find the "different from" sentence in it?

Answers

Exercise: 1—differently (from); 2—differently (from); 3—different (from); 4—differently (from).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Two Books of Speech Training for Little Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Speech and Play," by Grace S. Finley, illustrated by Margaret Hoy Scovel, a stiff-paper-bound booklet priced at 75 cents, and "Sounds for Little Folks," by Clara B. Stoddard, a larger, cloth-bound volume for speech improvement and speech correction, priced at $1.75, are both published by the Expression Company, Boston, Mass.

"Speech and Play" is a colored picture book with large primer print words, phrases, sentences, and little verses below the pictures. The speech exercises are full of fun for the child, and at the same time deal with each of the language sounds in turn, giving him practice in distinct, concise speech. Teaching directions for parents and teachers are given at the end of the book. The pictures are childlike and gay, and the sounds, in alphabet order, are just the sort that appeal to a baby, some of them easy tongue-twisters. A tendency to lisp, to slide over or mispronounce syllables can easily be handled with this book, and specific training given, too, in clear, beautiful enunciation. Many parents are thinking much about speech training of their children these days. Perhaps the clear enunciation of English guest children is awakening American parents in particular to the need.

"Sounds for Little Folks" is also a picture book, each page containing, in black and white, a dozen small pictures. It is for older children than the "Speech and Play" volume. The pages are in groups of three, a letter, say P, being handled on the first as an initial, on the second as a medial, and on the third as a final consonant. Pictures of objects like a parrot, a pail, a puzzle, for example, on the one page are followed by pictures of a puppy, a pumpkin, a piper on the next, and on the third, pictures of things like a harp, a rope, a cap, a whip. Elsewhere in the book are a key to the pictures of each page and rhymes and jingles for specific practice in each vowel or consonant sound.

Mae Bartlett of Groton, Vt., learns to weave on an ancient loom at the Vermont Arts and Crafts School at Goddard College.

College Craft Studio Serves the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Plainfield, Vt.

Wakening to new possibilities in the field of arts and crafts, Vermont adults gathered at Goddard College here recently to improve themselves in old accomplishments or to learn new ones. The school was conducted by the organized Vermont Craftsmen, who have recently undertaken State-wide education because the war conditions in Europe and Asia have cut off normal sources of novelties and gifts. The Craftsmen have also sponsored a bill before the Vermont Legislature which seeks State funds and a commission to give the State's industries encouragement and to find markets for the homecraft articles.

The Vermont Craftsmen have been organized for some time, gathering together small local groups in all parts of the State. Goddard College makes its arts and crafts studio available, and leaders in each field are brought together to conduct classes. Communities with craft groups are urged to send students, and then each student is able to bring the lessons home to friends and neighbors. The enthusiasm for reviving and mastering the folk crafts, many of them all but forgotten, is great. Old looms and spinning wheels have been brought down from attics, and heirlooms have been inspected for authentic folk patterns and designs. Elderly women teach quilting and knitting, young girls find out how and report to their acquaintances. The effect of the school is to send individuals home who awaken communities to the possibilities of turning out saleable articles. Throughout the year the studio at Goddard College is open to all, to come in and work with regular college students at mastering crafts that range from intricate weaving to ordinary whittling.

The Vermont Craftsmen, as an organization, stresses the need of turning out goods that will sell, and has been able to reach markets outside the State. Today a housewife or farmer can use his spare time making craft work that will find a ready market.

Co-education Enters Britain's Boarding School Scene

Schools Are for Exiled French, Belgian, and Czech, Not English, But Plan Is Unusual for Them Also

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The war is launching new experiments in co-education for European children exiled in England. French, Czech, and Belgian children are being taught and cared for in mixed boarding schools in Britain. In their own countries, generally speaking, there is no co-education after the primary stage. Furthermore, in their own countries, the majority of both primary and secondary school children are day pupils, not boarders.

The French and Belgian children now living in England are at the Lycée run by the French Institute of Great Britain. This was formerly a day school in London and was used by children of the French colony there. It was actually founded for the benefit of Belgian children during the last war. It has always been co-educational, and when the bombing began in September it evacuated to Cumberland and became a boarding school.

In addition the Belgians are planning to establish another co-educational boarding school of their own. The Czechs opened their co-educational boarding school in Surrey in October.

New Experience To Faculty

These schools are the result of necessity, not of educational theory. Boys and girls are taught together because of the limited funds and teaching staff available. They are in boarding schools to enable the children to be in safe areas, and to serve widely scattered families. The Czech school has children from six to eighteen. Boys and girls work together in class and have a common diningroom, but they have separate recreation rooms. The headmaster has seven men and three women teachers under him. The staff are eager to develop the corporate spirit of boarding school life, though they are not experienced in its working.

The French Lycée in Cumberland has accepted the boarding school principal less completely. The pupils who can afford it are billeted in the neighborhood and attend as day scholars. There are also three hostels, one for juniors up to fourteen, one for boys and one for girls. The children are between the ages of five and eighteen. There are both men and women teachers on the staff and the principal is a woman, Mrs. T. Oakeshott, a Frenchwoman who married an Englishman.

Meet Special Needs

Foreign children also go to English schools, both the free government elementary schools and private ones. The object of establishing separate national schools especially for the secondary stage is that it allows the children to receive the type of education which will best enable them to fit into the lives of their own countries when they return after the war. They use their own language, and the grades and examinations are based on those of the home country.

The Belgians, who have as many as 2,000 children of school age in England, have just established a Jesuit boarding school for boys. The French have a semi-military school for youths who escaped from France to join the Free French Forces but are yet under military age.

G. Delap Stevenson

A Family at the Movies

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Parent-Friends:

School, church, and home have had their great influence for good upon our girls, nearly 16 and 13 years of age, and our boy of 10. But what to do about such an outside influence as the movies? Companions at school, by their talk about films, awakened a desire in our young folks to see the same shows, or at least to go to other shows. A big fear crept into thought that the evil influence of films might offset the good influence, and indeed might offset the good home influence.

The Christian Science Monitor solved the movie problem for our home as it will for any home. Before finding the Movie Guide or its predecessor in the Monitor, I had often endeavored to find a way of selecting a good motion picture, but had found no way that prevented seeing a lot of very undesirable films. Good actors were not always cast in good films and no one producer or director always produced wholesome results. So like many of my friends I myself had almost discontinued attending the movies.

* * *

But along came the insistent demand of the young folks! I began by following the recommended films of the Parent-Teacher Association list, and going with my wife and the young folks to some of those films. But our dissatisfaction showed us that we should choose pictures by a somewhat different standard to that governing this list. Then along came the list of films in the Monitor similar to the list in the Movie Guide on the Daily Features Page. Now we began to see the films on this list.

At the time we began to follow the Monitor list of good films, there were no double bills at the theaters. So we often saw the feature picture and left because the children were younger. Later as they progressed came the double bill. That was a challenge! There was the danger that one film would prove undesirable for a family to see. But the challenge was met by the mother with a new idea—clipping the Movie Guide out and filing it. Well, we have had fun selecting good shows.

* * *

We live in a "rurban" district, 16 miles from a large city. We borrow the city newspaper on the day for going to a movie. We see what the theaters are offering within a radius of 12 miles. We make a list of above-average films and of family films, so we first choose the favorite show from this list, then we discover which theater offers the best second film as adjudged by the Movie Guide with clippings filed for nearly three years back. Every member of the family enters with zest into this search. The boy is as good as the girls in looking up the reviews in the Movie Guide. There is a conference with lively discussion as to the best pair of shows.

We parents have observed some results of this constructive and co-operative approach to the movie question. We have relaxed our concern about the evil influence of the shows on the young folks. We have gone about four times a month to a picture theater with the whole family present. The young folks have become fond of good pictures, and if occasionally the second film is not so good compared with the one we went to see, intelligent criticism comes from all members of the family as to why the film was not so good. All the family has enjoyed the outings together, sometimes with a friend along, and all the family has enjoyed the good stories, good acting, and good directing in the films. To list the films that we have liked would be to repeat the best in the Monitor Movie Guide. We are all sure that we have little desire to see a poor story, badly acted, and weakly directed. Alertness in our family has been emulated by some friends who are awakening to the possibility of searching out the good films.

The Monitor Movie Guide has warned us of the poor shows and has not merely advertised the better shows. It has given us joy in seeing the better films. And it has made us more optimistic about the improvement in the motion picture bill-of-fare.

As a family we like those shows best which portray the love and co-operation of some people in overcoming some oostacles and winning a well-earned victory. We have greatly enjoyed some of the biographical films while recognizing that they are not necessarily accurate histories of great women and men. We are having a continuing family adventure in going to the movies.

(Mr.) R. W. M.

* * *

Letters on this and on any subject of interest to parents and others who love young people are most welcome.

And now we have another matter: Wouldn't you like to help us find a name for the column that identifies it and yet is possibly more interesting than its present name? Such a name should attract the parent thought in our readers, men and women; should be swift, easy to remember, useful in referring to the column; and should have an inner meaning. Here are three, and you may have further suggestions to offer. Will you write us?

Parent Pillar Box
Parent Pathways
Parents' Portfolio

Education Editor

A Saturday Column

A suitable school

Finding the school that exactly meets the educational needs of your boy or girl may be simplified if you consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They direct you to schools of established merit, from coast to coast, offering a wide variety of courses.

School advertisements are published on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. For the names of advertisers other than those in the current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
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Willie Frick Celebrating 20th Year of Service With The Skating Club of Boston

Popular Pro Has Developed Long List of Title-Winners

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Off in a corner of The Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton yesterday sat a little, bushy-haired man busily taking notes. He spoke briefly to passing friends, nodded to acquaintances, but in the main kept his eyes glued to the ice.

Willie Frick, the club's highly-efficient professional, was intent on watching the progress of the national figure skating championships.

A former exhibition skater who turned professional when he was 13 years old, Willie is now celebrating his 20th consecutive year of service with the Boston club—and his record in those 20 years speaks for itself.

Proud of Willie

The Skating Club of Boston is mighty proud of its record of 93 national and North American championships. At the same time it is also mighty proud of Willie Frick, for the Berlin-born teacher can claim credit for no less than 58 of those championships. And before the present competitions are over, he may have won more honors.

A quiet little fellow who eats, talks, and lives figure skating, Willie Frick was a success almost from the minute he became associated with the club. And with the passing of years the affection of the members has increased so that today the club would be lost without him.

"Yes," he shrugged his shoulder expressively, "I have developed a few champions, but they had to have the ability or I could not have brought it out." It was evident he gave most of the credit to the skaters, for in his next breath he declared, "And I must say they have all been very loyal to me."

Long List

A list of all the title winners that Willie has developed would be too long for this space. Even a list of his national champions would read like a telephone directory.

To mention a few, however, there are Maribel Vinson, who won the ladies' singles six years in a row and nine times altogether; Roger Turner, who won the men's seven years in succession; Suzanne Davis and Joan Tozzer, who took one and three ladies' titles, respectively; Jimmie Madden, George "Jeddy" Hill, Ted Goodridge, M. Bernard "Babe" Fox, Virginia Badger, Polly Blodgett, and Gretchen Merrill, all junior champions; and Betsy Nichols, novice titleholder. All of these skaters, along with Grace Madden, Dick Hapgood, Dorothy Weld, Dorothy Glazier, and Stephen Tanner, have combined to win other titles, such as the pairs, the fours, the fourteenstep, and the dance championships.

Started Up Ladder

All of these pupils Willie started up the ladder. Many of them were contemporaries and consequently all could not win at the same time. But as Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard, herself a former national champion, declares, "Willie teaches his pupils more than just skating. He instills a spirit of sportsmanship into them that has done wonders for the morale of the club. Suzanne Davis ran second to Maribel Vinson every time they competed against each other, but they remained the best of friends. There was no rancor between them. And it was the same way with Jeddy Hill, Ted Goodridge, and Jimmy Madden, and more lately with Betsy Nichols and Roberta Jenks."

Willie's most famous stunt as an exhibition skater was his candle dance, in which he placed 32 lighted candles on the ice in close proximity and then skated among them without taking his feet from the ice and without blowing out the candles.

All Over World

Up until a short while ago he took part in exhibitions in all parts of the world, some of them with his wife, Cathleen Pope Frick. He still carries a watch he won at St. Petersburg in 1912—and it keeps perfect time.

An American citizen now, Willie has one piece of advice to leave with all hopeful skaters: "Take lessons from a competent professional and then practice, practice, practice. It is a tedious grind, but it can be fun—and nobody gets anywhere without it."

And Willie should know, for he has produced more national champions in the past 20 years than any other figure skating coach in the country. If the Skating Club of Boston had just one wish to make, it would probably be that Willie Frick remain at the Brighton rink another 20 years.

Defense Minded —By Pap'

THIS MEANS YOU
DETOUR
"Pat" EGAN —THE YOUNG DEFENSEMAN OF THE AMERICANS IS ROUGH and READY
HE PICKED UP MANY OF EDDIE SHORE'S TRICKS IN THE SEASON HE SPENT WITH SPRINGFIELD UNDER SHORE
THE AMERICANS HAVE GIVEN THEIR ROOTERS LITTLE TO CHEER ABOUT SO FAR THIS SEASON
BUT EGAN'S WILD SOLO SCORING DASHES HAVE MADE THE FANS FORGET THE HOCKEY STANDINGS
PAT CAN SKATE BACKWARDS ALMOST AS FAST AS FORWARD
PAP'
AP Features

Los Angeles Skater Wins

Pretty Donna Atwood of Los Angeles, who was ranked only third on her school figures Wednesday, came through yesterday with a beautiful exhibition of free skating to lift herself to the national junior figure skating championship, at the Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton.

Competing in the national juniors for the first time, the 15-year-old girl outranked Roberta Jenks of the Skating Club of Boston, Phebe Tucker of New York, and Betsy Nichols of Boston. Dorothy Lee of New York, who led the field after the school figures, dropped into sixth place behind Britta Lundequist of Seattle, Wash.

In the men's junior event, William H. Grimditch, Jr., of Philadelphia overcame the commanding lead that Arthur F. Preusch, Jr., of St. Paul had built up in the school figures by an exhibition of free skating that thrilled the gallery of nearly 1,000 persons. Preusch took second, edging Edward LeMaine of New York. Grimditch received a marking of 5.9 from one of the judges which was only .1 of a point away from a perfect marking of 6.

In the ladies' novice class little Dorothy Goos of New York showed her heels to the rest of the field by jumping from the fifth place in the school figures to the championship. Fay Kirby of Boston, who led at the halfway mark, slipped to fifth place behind Barbara Raymond of Chicago, Janet McGean of Cleveland, and Mabel MacPherson of Atlantic City.

The men's novice class was topped by Walter Sahlin of St. Paul, who maintained the lead he established in the school figures. Others to place were Jack Might of Colorado Springs, second, Richard More of Buffalo, third, and George Miller of Baltimore.

Gretchen Merrill of the host club skated her way to the lead in the women's senior school figures, and found herself in a favorable position for the free skating which will conclude the championship tonight.

Doris Shuback and Walter Noffke of Springfield won the junior pairs events by a wide margin from Dorothy Goos and Edward LeMaine of New York. In the men's senior singles, Gene Turner of Los Angeles skated such beautiful school figures that he is expected to retain his title easily tonight.

IT'S A DATE!

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College Basketball

Results Jan. 31

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma 46, Kansas State 38.
California 40, Southern California 34 (overtime).
Oregon State 36, Washington 23.
Arizona 47, New Mexico 31.
Wyoming 49, Colorado 32.
Florida 47, Florida Southern 31.
Tennessee 51, Auburn 33.
North Dakota 57, South Dakota State 43.
Temple 42, Rhode Island State 38 (overtime).
Villanova 40, Connecticut 35.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 47, Butler 43.
West Chester T. 55, Bloomsburg 47.
Parsons 44, Iowa Wesleyan 38.
Case 51, Grove City 47.
Miami (Ohio) 46, Ashland 37.
Mt. Union 68, Penn 28.
Richmond 38, Maryland 17.
Simpson 40, Central (Iowa) 32.
Upper Iowa 57, Wartburg 31.
Hope 53, Michigan Normal 45.
Alma 53, Ferris Institute 22.
Kirksville T. 31, Cape Girardeau T. 27.
Wayne Teachers 34, Peru Teachers 27.
Morris Harvey 47, Univ. of Mexico 39.
St. Peter's 54, Rutgers Pharmacy 29.
Hudson 47, New Brunswick Theological 37.
Iowa Teachers 20, Chicago Teachers 19.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 58, Valparaiso 36.
Winona T. 35, Bemidji T. 34.
Seton Hall 40, Marshall 37.
Clarion T. 48, California (Pa.) T. 28.
Texas Wesleyan 53, Sam Houston 43.
St. Ambrose 60, Western Union 37.
Central (Wis.) T. 63, Platteesville 48.
Denison 47, John Carroll 39.
Rio Grande 52, Otterbein 50.
West Liberty 60, New River 39.
McPherson 32, Bethel 28 (overtime).
Howard Payne 76, Austin 43.
Montana State 46, Colorado College 42.
Montana 28, Billings Poly 27.
Montana 53, Gonzaga 42.
Gustavus-Adolphus 34, St. Olaf 30.
Milwaukee Teachers 58, Whitewater 43.
Doane 61, Concordia Teachers 36.
Hastings 34, Midland 27.
Hebron 57, Luther 38.
Concord 51, Emory & Henry 30.
Mississippi State 31, Alabama 30.
Arkansas State Tchrs 49, Ark. Tech 26.
Chadron Tchrs 41, Kearney Tchrs 37.
La Crosse Tchrs 57, Stout Inst. 46.
N. M. State Tchrs 48, East. N. M. 36.
E. Oregon Normal 48, Willamette 47.
Utah Branch Agricul. 42, Carbon 39.
Whitman 43, College of Idaho 39.
Bethany (Kas.) 48, Friends 46.
Maryville (Mo.) Tchrs. 33, Warrensburg Tchrs 19.
Colorado State 41, Denver 38.
Kansas Wesleyan 57, Ottawa (Kas.) 48.
Jamestown 55, Moorhead (Minn.) T. 51.
Greeley State 47, Regis 22.
S'western (Okla.) State 34, Okla. City 31.
S'eastern (Okla.) State 30, E. C. (Okla.) State 29 (overtime).
Phillips U. 46, N'western (Okla.) S. 33.
West. (Colo.) State 40, Colorado Mines 36.
Montana Mines 43, E. Montana Nor. 36.
Wesleyan 42, Boston U. 28.
Cortland Nor. 37, St. Lawrence 35 (Ot).
Southwestern (La.) In. 36, Centenary 34 (Ot.).
Millsaps 65, Spring Hill 42.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 59, Hofstra 34.
Pratt 55, N. Y. Aggies 43.
Atlantic Christian 28, Naval Appren. 21.
N. C. 60, Virginia Tech 35.
Va. Military 43, William & Mary 36.
Loyola (N. Or.) 52, Howard 46.

Lapham Cup

TORONTO, Feb. 1 (CP)—The crack squash racketers of Canada and the United States clash here today on the courts of the Badminton and Racquet Club in the 19th meeting for the Lapham Cup, set up originally in 1922 for competition between the Dominion, the United States and England.

Successful in the last two competitions, the Canadians have mustered a strong team in an effort to make it three straight and whittle into the 11-6 lead the Americans hold in the 18 tournaments played so far. England won in 1927.

Around The Hub

If the New York Americans play with even a portion of the fire that Manager Red Dutton displays they will beat the Bruins tomorrow night at the Garden. The Amerks have lost four games and have only one tie against the Bruins this season and the defeats were by high scores. Art Ross said yesterday at practice, "We will beat those Americans by 20 goals if we can," and Dutton will not take kindly to that remark.

The Americans came into the National Hockey League back in 1925 and for some reason they have never met with much success. Since Dutton took over several years ago they have continued to flounder and have been the soft mark of practically all the other clubs.

It would please the New York manager to beat the Bruins here because it would end the local stretch of games without defeat at 14. There is only one game on the schedule for tonight, Chicago at Toronto, and three games tomorrow night with the Leafs at Chicago, Canadiens at Rangers and Americans here.

* * *

Hopeful of ending their string of five straight defeats, the Boston Olympics will face off against the Baltimore Orioles in an Eastern Amateur Hockey League game tonight. Tomorrow the Olympics will play in New York.

* * *

Northeastern's varsity basketball team makes its first appearance since the mid-year examination period when it plays Springfield in the Johnson Memorial Gym tonight. The Huskies will be seeking their third win of the season.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

New England winter sports fans can point their cars almost anywhere and find a ski meet this week end.

No fewer than eight sanctioned meets are on the program, not to mention half a dozen carnivals, and conditions are good to excellent.

The headline events include:

Massachusetts downhill championship, Mt. Greylock, Adams, Mass., Sunday.
New Hampshire slalom championship for women, Plymouth, N. H., Saturday.
Vermont downhill championship, Stowe, Vt., Sunday.
Eastern slopes open slalom, men and women, North Conway, N. H., Sunday.
Open downhill for A, B, and C classes, Bridgton, Maine, Saturday. C trials Sunday.
New Hampshire A, B, C, and veterans' jumping and cross-country, Lebanon, N. H., Saturday and Sunday.
Uncanoonuc Ski Club downhill, Goffstown, N. H., Sunday.
Carnivals are at Williamstown, Mass., Bridgton, Maine, Lebanon, Ossipee, Wilton and Warner, N. H. Torger Tokle heads the stars entered at Lebanon.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	27	4	4	58
Baltimore	25	11	5	55
Atlantic City	18	18	4	40
River Vale	16	24	1	33
Boston	13	23	2	28
New York	12	26	0	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	16	4	1	33
Washington	13	9	2	28
Atlantic City	9	10	1	19
River Vale	8	12	1	17
Boston	6	11	1	13
New York	4	16	0	8

Results Jan. 31

River Vale 8, Atlantic City 5.
Baltimore 4, Washington 3.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

N. C. State 20, Duke 6.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Yale Freshmen 5, Choate 0.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Illinois 7, Michigan Tech 1.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

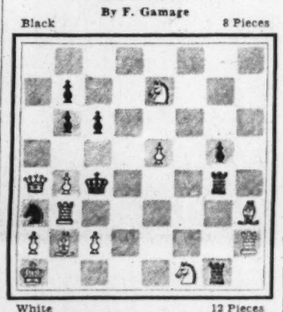
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 1, 1941

Problem No. 2319

By F. Gamage

Black — 8 Pieces



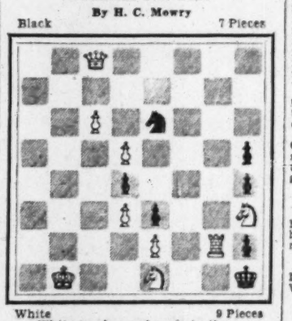
White — 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.
(First Honorable Mention, Western Daily Mercury International Tourney, 1906.)

Problem No. 2320

By H. C. Mowry

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.
(Honor Problem, Chess Review, December, 1940.)

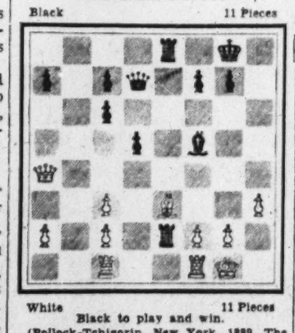
Solutions to Problems

No. 2317. Q-R8
No. 2318. 1. R-R4 Kt-B5
2. QxKtch
1. Kt-K6
2. P-B4

End-Game No. 547. White draws: 1 K-Q6. K-Q5; 2 K-B6. K-B6; 3 K-Q5. P-Kt6; 4 K-K4. P-Kt7; 5 B-R2 and draws. If 2 K-K4; 3 K-Q7. K-B5; 4 K-Q6. K-R3; 5 K-B5 draws.

End-Game No. 548

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

Black to play and win.
(Pollock-Tchigorin, New York, 1889. The latter wins quickly.)

Shapiro Boston Champion

Oscar Shapiro has won the annual City of Boston Championship, with a score of 8-2. Second was Dr. Gerhard Katz, formerly of Germany, with 8-3. Shapiro's victory over Katz in their individual encounter really decided first honors. Tied for third were Harlow Daly, long one of Boston's leading players, and George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation, each of whom scored 7½-3½.

Few chess groups in the country, if any at all, enjoy finer quarters than those afforded chess-playing members of the Boston City Club. For year's Boston's important chess activities, simultaneous exhibitions and the like, have taken place largely through the financial support of the City Club and its member chess enthusiasts. The club's bulletin, "Like at the City Club," devotes considerable space to the activities of the chess group. And visiting chess players always receive a hospitable welcome.

Lasker Memories

In 1894, Lasker, at 26, wrested the world's championship from Steinitz, who held the title for 28 years, or from 1866 when he defeated Andersen, after the retirement of Morphy, considered the world's best player. From that time until 1921, when Capablanca defeated him in Havana, Lasker disposed of all challengers with indisputable superiority, that is, all but one—Carl Schlechter. Their ten-game match in 1910 ended in a draw. Of the first nine games, eight were drawn and Schlechter, nicknamed the "drawing master," won the fifth, after sacrificing a P, perhaps in desperation. Lasker needed to win the tenth game to draw the match and retain the title. Schlechter, who needed only to draw to win the world's championship, countered Lasker's aggressive opening play with equally aggressive play and it was clear that the challenger was out to win. At one point, he overlooked an easy win, and his position was thereafter lost. Thus Lasker retained his championship. The next challenger, Janowski, could only draw three games out of eleven!

In the 1914 St. Petersburg Tournament Lasker defeated Alekhine, then 22, twice and Capablanca once, to win first place, with Capablanca second and Alekhine third. Ten years later, when Lasker had lost the world's championship to Capablanca, in the New York tournament he again was first, with Capablanca second and Alekhine third.

The game below shows how the youthful Alekhine was outwitted by the veteran Lasker, in their first meeting in the St. Petersburg tournament. One can picture Alekhine, practically at the beginning of his climb to fame and the world championship, trying to sweep his world-famous opponent off his feet.

Albin Counter-Gambit

Lasker White	Alekhine Black	Lasker White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Q-B	K-Q
2 P-QB4	P-K4	20 R-B2	P-B5
3 QPxP	P-Q5	21 PxP	BxP
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 R-Q	Kt-B4
5 P-QR3	B-Kt5	23 B-QB	Kt-K6
6 QKt-Q2(a)	Q-R3	24 R-B5	Q-B3
7 P-R3	BxKt	25 Q-K4	KtxR
8 KtxB	Castles	26 BxB	Kt-B6(b)
9 Q-Q3	P-KR3	27 BxR	QxB
10 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	28 Q-K5	Q-K3
11 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	29 Q-K7	Q-Q3
12 Castles	KtxP	30 R-K5	P-Q6
13 KtxKt	BxKt	31 PxP	QxQP
14 P-QKt4	P-KB4	32 R-K3	Q-QKt6
15 P-B5	Q-K1	33 K-R2	Kt-Kt4
16 P-B6	Kt-K2	34 R-K6	KtxP
17 PxPch	K-Kt	35 R-KB6	Resigns
18 B-Kt2	R-Q3		

(a) Lasker rightfully feels that the way to refute Black's counter-gambit is not to try to hold the pawn with B-B4 but to develop his pieces and play for the attack.
(b) Reinfeld, in his "Dr. Lasker's Chess Career, 1889-1914," has some analysis to show that this is the losing move and that 26 . . . KtxP would have saved the game.

Manhattan Chess Club Game

Here is how the defending champion won his first-round game in the annual Manhattan Chess Club championship tournament.

Queen's Pawn Game

Denker White	Greene Black	Denker White	Greene Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 B-B4	P-Kt4(a)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 PxP	Kt-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	22 P-KR4	Q-Q2
4 P-K4	QKt-Q2	23 P-Kt3	Kt-B2
5 P-B4	P-B4	24 Kt-B3	B-B
6 P-Q5	PxP	25 P-B4	B-Kt2
7 KPxP	B-K2	26 R-B	R-KB
8 B-Q3	Kt-B	27 K-Kt2	K-R
9 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	28 B-K4	Q-B2
10 P-KR3	BxKt	29 BxQP	QxQch
11 QxB	Kt-Kt3	30 BxQ	R-B2
12 Castles	Castles	31 BxP	BxKt
13 P-KKt4	Kt-K	32 RxB	Kt(B2)xP
14 P-Kt5	P-B3	33 B-Q4ch	K-Kt
15 Q-R5	P-g3	34 KBxKt	KtxB
16 PxP	RxRch	35 R-B8ch	R-B
17 KxR	Kt-B	36 RxRch	KxR
18 Kt-K4	P-KKt3	37 BxP	K-K2
19 Q-B3	Kt-Q2	38 P-Kt6	Resigns

(a) This cost a P, but Black hoped to obtain saving counterplay. From this point White plays relentlessly.

Skiff Considered

SEATTLE, Feb. 1 (AP)—Roscoe Torrance, Vice-President of the Seattle Pacific Coast League baseball club, said here William (Bill) Skiff, a former catcher and an assistant in the New York Yankees' business office, would arrive next week to discuss an offer to become manager of the Rainiers. Jack Lelivet, highly successful manager of the Rainiers the past three years, passed on recently. Skiff has been manager of the Norfolk team of the Piedmont League and also managed the Binghamton team of the Eastern League.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 31

American Association

St. Paul 3, Minneapolis 2 (two overtime periods).

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League
Chicago at Toronto.

American League
Hershey at Cleveland.
Indianapolis at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Philadelphia.
Providence at Springfield.

American Association
St. Louis at Omaha.
Tulsa at Kansas City.

Sunday

National League
Montreal at New York Rangers.
New York Americans at Boston.
Toronto at Chicago.

American League
Springfield at Buffalo.
Philadelphia at New Haven.
Cleveland at Providence.

American Association
St. Paul at Minneapolis.
Kansas City at St. Louis.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Wesleyan 57, Coast Guard Academy 18.
Duke 44, V. M. I. 31.
Ohio State 49, Minnesota 38.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Gale in Clean Sweep

HAVANA—Harry Nye's yacht Gale, of the Southern Lake Michigan Fleet, made a clean sweep of the 15th annual International Star Class Midwinter Regatta yesterday when she captured the Midwinter Challenge Trophy of Cuba for the second year. Gale previously had retained the Bacardi Cup, won a year ago.

Gale, after a poor showing yesterday morning in the second race of the Cuba Trophy series, came back to win the third and last race in the afternoon. With two firsts and one sixth place, Nye's yacht scored a total of 19 points, one more than Walter von Hutschler's Pimm-Too of Gravesend Bay, N. Y., and Adrian Iselin's Ace II of the Western Long Island Sound Fleet. A. F. Wakefield's Dickery of the Southern Lake Erie Fleet, was fourth with 15 points.

* * *

Colgate Leading Dartmouth

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate's well-rounded ski team was leading Dartmouth, 96.16 to 95.40, here yesterday, at the end of the cross-country race, first event in the two-day ski meet. Three events are to be run off today. In one of the major upsets of the winter sports season Bill Eckerson, Colgate skier from Pittsfield, Mass., won the cross-country race over Jay Dinsmore, Dartmouth star, in 53m. 23s. over the 7.8-mile course.

* * *

Yankees Sign Mucha

SEATTLE—Rudy Mucha, the University of Washington's hard-hitting all-star center from Chicago who was drawn by Cleveland in the National Professional Football League draft, said last night he would sign a contract with the New York Yankees of the American League. "The Cleveland Rams offered me a contract calling for $150 a game," Mucha said. "Since that time the Yankees have offered $175 a game and I have decided to take it."

* * *

Bulla No. 1 and Oliver No. 2

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Two of golf's young heavyweight stars—Johnny Bulla of Chicago and Ed (Porky) Oliver of Hornell, N. Y.—slugged their way to take first-round honors in the $5,000 western open championship yesterday.

Noted long-ball hitters, their power off the tees on the Phoenix Country Club course paid them dividends worth the No. 1 and No. 2 spots on the scoreboard after a day of sub-par blasting by a crack field. Bulla carded a five under par 66, with the chunky Oliver turning in a 67.

* * *

Eye on "Big Four"

NEW ORLEANS — That leap from sixth place into the "big four," believes young Jack Kramer, can be made if the St. Louis Browns get pitching. "We've got good hitting and fielding and the infield can't be beat," the 23-year-old hurler said of the Browns' chances, adding that "if we get the pitching we'll finish in the first division."

* * *

Temple Bells Ring

The brief reign of Rhode Island State over Eastern collegiate basketball has cracked up on the reefs that caused many another wreck—Temple.

Sporting a string of nine victories and an average of more than 80 points a game, the Rams came out of their New England stronghold this week to show their prowess to the "city slickers" of New York and Philadelphia.

They went through Madison Square Garden Wednesday night in low gear with a 57-42 decision over St. Francis for their tenth triumph. But last night in Philadelphia they were turned back by the Temple Owls, 42-38, in an overtime thriller. The game was part of a double-header, with St. Joseph giving Philadelphia a clean sweep by beating Butler, 47-43, in the other half of the bill. Villanova cuffed Connecticut State, 40-35.

Defeat of Rhode Island left three teams undefeated in the East—Seton Hall with 37 victories extending back into 1939, thirteen of them this season; Baltimore with 11 successes, and Westminster, nine.

* * *

Brookline in September

CORAL GABLES, Fla—Elizabeth Hicks is proving that she can learn the knack of match play in golf. That may be bad news for the other girls when play starts for the national women's title at Brookline, Mass., in September.

The Pasadena, Calif., miss gave fresh notice yesterday that she can handle her clubs in woman-against-woman competition as well as in stroke play. Rallying after a bad start, she trimmed Grace Amory of Palm Beach, 7 and 6, in the 36-hole final of the Miami Biltmore tournament.

Miss Hicks said she has cut strokes off her score, but she refused to make any long-range predictions about the United States title.

* * *

Kovacs Emphatic

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—One of the best prospects for filling empty seats on the professional tennis tour says he won't play for pay. Clowning Frankie Kovacs—a sure fire attraction once he took complete command of amateur ranks—is emphatic.

"I won't turn pro even if I win the title five times in a row and could make $50,000 the first year," he asserted yesterday.

The colorful Pasadena, Calif., youngster has taken Florida galleries by storm in winning three winter tournaments and moving along toward a triumph in the University of Miami invitation event now in progress.

Frankie yesterday won over Gardnar Mulloy of Miami. In three previous encounters, Mulloy was victorious. Friday Mulloy managed to stay in the running for two sets, then Kovacs bore down and ran out a straight-set decision, 7-5, 7-5, 6-2. In the finals he will meet the winner of the match between Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Jack Kramer of Los Angeles.

* * *

Rangers Call Stan Smith

NEW YORK—The New York Rangers yesterday summoned Stanley Smith, young British Columbian forward, from the Philadelphia Ramblers to play against the Montreal Canadiens at Madison Square Garden Sunday. Smith will be used as a utility man. Considerable reshuffling of the Ranger front lines has been made necessary by a knee injury to Phil Watson, high-scoring center.

* * *

Kimbrough Holds Out

NEW YORK—John Kimbrough, the All-America fullback from Texas A. & M., came within $11,500 cash money of signing a contract yesterday to play football with the New York Professional Yankees next season. That was the figure which separated John from Douglas Hertz, president of the Yankees, after the latest of their conferences. Kimbrough said he would fly back up here in about a month to argue some more.

* * *

Trapshooters

EUSTIS, Fla.—B. M. Tennille of Shreveport, La., broke 95 of 100 targets yesterday to win the doubles championship of the winter Vandalia trap shoot. Cal Ray of Coquilee, Ore., was next with 91; J. R. Johnston Jr., of Hartford City, Ind., 90; R. C. Coffey of Orlando, Fla., and A. Petersen of Virginia, Ill., next with 88 each.

The shoot closed after the handicap championship which was won by J. R. Taylor of Astor, Fla., breaking 98 of 100 targets at 22 yards.

* * *

Queen Alice Extended

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—Queen Alice Marble scored a straight-set, 7—5, 8—6 victory over Mary Hardwick, her British rival, in a professional tennis match here last night, but she was forced to make uphill rallies to turn the trick before a crowd of about 4,000 in Ritchie Coliseum. Don Budge defeated Big Bill Tilden, 6—1, 6—4.

Dodgers Sign Waner

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced they had signed Paul Waner, veteran outfielder given his unconditional release by the Pittsburgh Pirates last December.

By-Plays

Some years ago, a pitcher by the name of Walter Johnson was making baseball history in the American League. There is no question but what he was one of the greatest pitchers ever and his brilliant work will long be remembered by those who saw him perform.

Now it looks very much as if another pitcher by the name of Johnson would write his name large in baseball. This time it is Earl Johnson, a young man from Seattle, Wash., and a graduate of St. Mary's College, who is on the roster of the Boston Red Sox.

Young Johnson is a left-hander. He was brought up last season from the Rocky Mount farm club of the Red Sox and turned in the fine record of winning six games while losing only two. This year we are predicting that he will do even better and that before he hangs up his glove for good he will have left a record that will stand high in major-league pitching history.

And this brings to mind the remembrance of three other graduates of St. Mary's College who played prominent parts in helping the Red Sox of former days win fame on the baseball diamond. We refer to Harry Hooper, Duffy Lewis, and Hubert "Dutch" Leonard.

Hooper was one of the greatest defensive outfielders of all time. His famous catch in the World Series of 1912 was one of the greatest ever made. He was exceedingly fast in the outfield and on the bases and, while he was not a great batter, he was a timely one.

Duffy Lewis was also a great outfielder. He had one of the best throwing arms of any outfielder past or present and was a powerful hitter. His playing of "Duffy's Cliff" in left field at Fenway Park will long be remembered by those who saw it. And what is still more, Hooper and Lewis, with Speaker in center, formed one of the greatest outfields of all time.

Hubert Leonard was the third of the former St. Mary's trio who made good with the Red Sox. He was a left-handed pitcher and, while he will never be remembered as one of the greatest of pitchers, he did play an important part in the brilliant record made by the Red Sox in the days when they were winning pennants.

Pitching has been the great weakness in Red Sox teams of the past few years. We admit that it takes more than one star boxman to carry a club to a championship pennant; but one of the type of Walter Johnson, Christy Mathewson, Ed Walsh, Joe Wood, or Jack Coombs can play a leading role in changing a second-division team into a pennant winner, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, young Earl Johnson will, before he is done pitching, do that very thing.

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The Home Forum

Bare Trees Are Beautiful!

As I WALK briskly through city park or along country road, these brief and chilly days, regaling my eyes with the lace of bare trees against a pale and brooding sky, I am compelled to smile at myself because of my first winters in New York.

I had come out of a West where the winter rarely condescends below freezing point. Flowers are always blooming somewhere—violets beneath the cypress tree by the kitchen window, and pansies and lilies-of-the-valley facing the morning sun under the lee of the east wall. Some trees bare their branches to rain and frost. More of them do not. The cypress and the red pines, the firs and redwoods, the live oaks and eucalypti, all wear their robes the year around; and the orange and lemon and grapefruit trees bloom and bear at the same time with scarcely the drop of a leaf.

* * *

My mother, a bred-in-the-bone New Englander, had never let the season pass without her eulogy on the superior beauty of a snowed-in winter. A light would come into her eyes and music into her voice as she spoke of bright fires on old hearths; of fairy crystals on window-panes; and of a vast white carpet picked out with pines and hemlocks laden with tinseled plumes. Somehow—I think she had her sly little reason for it—she never mentioned bare trees—only elms and maples with icicles making rainbows when the sun came out. It did not seem like that to me when, at midwinter, I arrived in the Great City. If one went far enough away from Times Square, the carpet was there, and the plumes and the icicles. Wherever I was, the bare trees were like a blight in my mind. I didn't like looking at them.

When my new friends, indigenous to the East, spoke of their beauty, I was mute because of the talking that was going on inside of me. "Poor things," I would be saying to myself. "How starved they must be for beauty when they are satisfied with anything so dull and lifeless."

* * *

I was as smug as that for several years. Yet, during that time, something was happening to me. On a train, perhaps, or motoring through a wintry landscape, an elm would stand out like a dark bouquet against the opal curtain hanging low on a horizon where day was closing down. Or a troup of white birches would run like slender ghosts along the dark back-drop of faraway hills. When I passed again, I would be looking for them. And, if I were fortunate enough to sight them, something arose within me to give thanks. Still, when I spoke of bare trees, so set was I against them, it was always to say that I did not like them.

Then, one early December, I visited a friend in the Berkshires. She, too, was a Californian who did not like bare trees. More because we were tired of just sitting still than for any other reason, we started out one morning for a short walk. (We left word that we would be back in about half-an-hour.)

* * *

For the first half-mile, we slapped our mittened hands and chattered with the cold. Suddenly a silence fell between us as our eyes followed the sweep of tawny, rose-tipped meadows toward the long high line of woods. The trees—mostly ash and beech, I think—were old and strong and tall. They stood close together in a thickness that the distance had welded into a purple breast-work at the top of the ridge. And here and there, beneath the lock of the branches, dogwoods in scarlet tatters were dancing like gypsies in the night.

Rose was the first to speak. "Let's sit down," she said, as we came to some tree-stumps.

"Had enough?" I asked.

"No—just because it would be fun to sit and look."

* * *

From there we went on around a lake whose shores were peopled with young pines and hemlocks. Then, past white farmhouses and red barns, we came to a little white church holding a crossroad. In front of it, set all alone on a lawn dais, was a tree—a bare tree—a sweeping birch so perfect in its harmony of color and line and movement that it made a kind of music in the mind.

We walked all around it. Again we sat and looked.

"Rose," said I, "Bare trees *are* beautiful."

"Do you think I don't know?"

We both laughed with a new delight.

It was dusk when we were home again after our ten-mile walk. The rest of the house-party were thinking of starting a searching-party, when we burst in on them. "Bare trees *are* beautiful!" we shouted our discovery. "Do you hear? Bare trees *are* beautiful."

GENEVIEVE PARKHURST

Sweet Peas

These flowers in the quiet evening,
To the music's sweet refrain,
In the circle of the lamplight
Are shaking out their wings again.

As silken-textured butterflies
Loosening from each fragile stem,
They dance and cluster in the ripple
Of the joy possessing them.

Among these delicate creations
Finely spun of light and air,
I pass, and in their fairy magic
Am enchantment's captive there.

CLARE CAMERON

Dusk-Rain

With thin twilight fingers
Rain plays upon the ground,
Harmonies that linger
The centuries around;

The earth fades in a mist,
And beauty marks its face,
Clouds shift and keep a tryst
With chords that cover space;

And with the beat of rain
That touches growing things,
A lovely rhythm flows
Over earth's waiting strings.

GRACE MEREDITH

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JESUS

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Contains translated articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, with alternate pages of English. German and French editions are published monthly. Price, for either, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Published quarterly are a Scandinavian edition, containing an equal number of articles in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish; a Dutch edition; an edition in Braille. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

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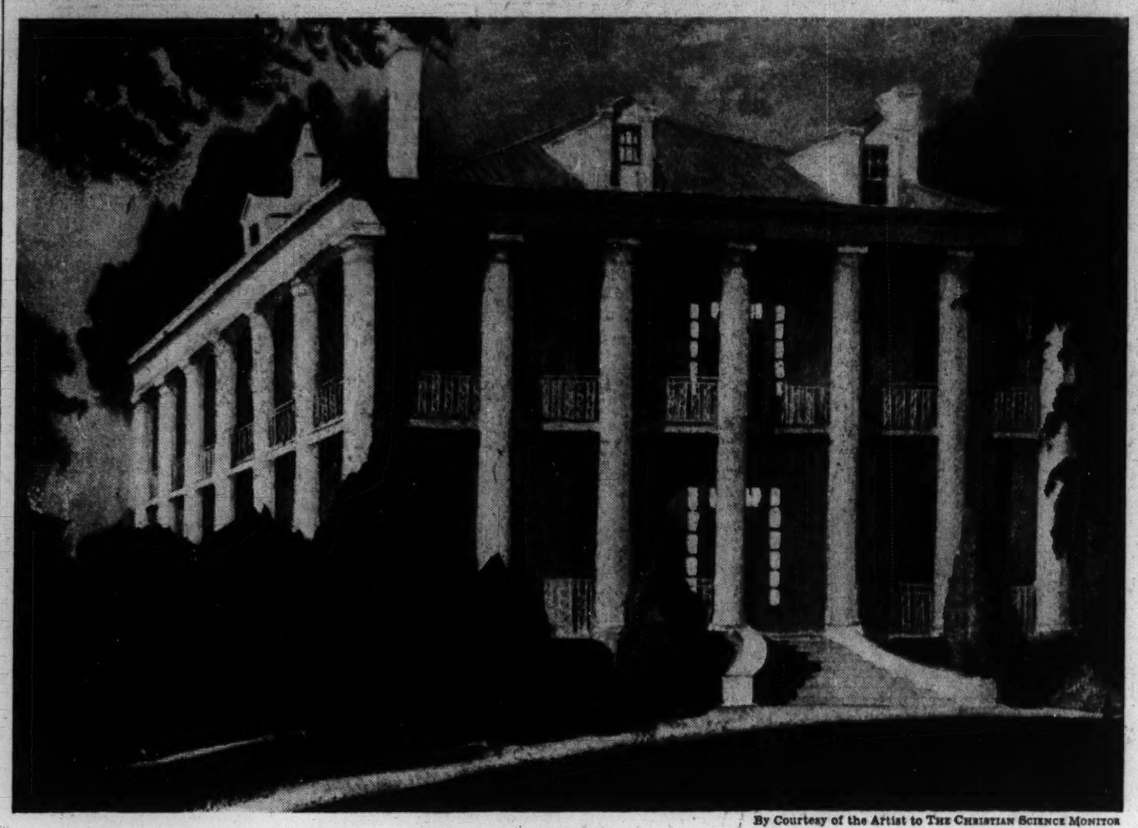

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MISSISSIPPI—MOONLIGHT": *A Painting by L. Gerard Paine*

PERHAPS the South in all its romantic splendor is today best exemplified in its stately houses with tall columns and wide hospitable galleries and doorways. They express an era of opulence, reflecting the glories of gracious living.

Many of these dwellings followed the Greek Revival style, being contemporaneous with Lord Byron's works and the interesting excavations at Pompeii. In building plan, they differed not greatly from most of the earlier plantation homes of the South, with a central hall stretching the depth of the house and flanked by the drawing-rooms and dining-rooms. Out-buildings housed the slaves and kitchens, and all were surrounded by lawns, alleys of live-oak trees, and gardens planted profusely with azaleas, camellias, sweet olive, magnolias, and jasmine.

Examples of such houses are to be found in Natchez, Mississippi, and its environs. Few, if any, of these houses are situated directly upon the river, because Natchez is on high ground with a precipitous bluff dropping to the water. The river was constantly making changes in this embankment; therefore the houses withdrew to a safe distance where they could enjoy the cool breezes of the highlands and yet not suffer from the dangers of flood. Natchez was the "Newport of the Southern Planter." He came there for social life and a cooler summer climate. His large fortune-earning plantations were usually down or across the river, where the lowlands gave good soil and large tracts of unbroken land. Hence his Natchez house did not need such acreage. A pleasant approach, gardens and lawns enough to insure privacy, and an attractive setting were sufficient.

Such a house is Dunleith, situated in the heart of Natchez, surrounded by landscaped grounds which express the elegance of an earlier period. It was built in 1849. Mr. Paine has long been a lover of the Deep South and its romantic tradition.

American Folk Songs In the Making

INCURABLY musical, Americans working westward carried with them fiddles and a folk art. While the frontier was still a boundary of exploration, the wayfarer expected to find a fiddle or a banjo hanging beside the rifle in the shanty when he sought hospitality. The Calvinist could tune his instrument as handily as he could make hinges for his door; when it was smashed, he could make another, one which would be no Guarnarius, truly, but served its end. He would make a graduated series for his children, whose education included a rule-of-thumb harmony as universal as the astronomy that permitted them to tell time by the seven stars. . . .

A corn-shucking or a roof-raising would bring out the fiddlers from a day's riding. Contests among them were as common and as enjoyable as camp meetings. They were conduits for the music of the frontier. Antiquarians of our generation have threshed this lowly art, with a surprising yield. The songs the frontiersmen sang ranged over a field hardly to be surveyed. The native genius for adaptability was nowhere more resplendent than in this music, making improbable transformations in easy stride. The march time of a walk-around, intended for display in black-face, became a war tune and in time a sacred anthem, the inheritors of the lost cause having consecrated "Dixie." . . . They have incorporated immemorably old French songs that reached the Mississippi with Canadian voyageurs from the north, the *volks-lieder* that crossed from Germany with the emigrants of the Thirties, famine-redolent hoedowns from Ireland, and Spanish love songs that came northward from Taos or lingered on among the chivalry of New Orleans. A Montana cowboy, singing for amusement and the reassurance of his steers, might voice the melancholy of Oregon caravans, . . . or the impeccable passions of opera under the Directory. . . .

Children listened to this wide, rich music. So did the childlike race of slaves. Melody is not the genius of the jubilees, whose airs have been traced through all this complexity. Simply, the Negro took a melody where he found it, but mainly from minstrel ballads or camp-meeting hymns, and then transmuted it. Rhythms beyond the attainment of whites and a genius for intricate harmonization were his portion from Africa. These he welded with the music he heard and the most poignant American art resulted.—From "Mark Twain's America," by BERNARD DEVOTO. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Hospitality at Monticello

THOMAS JEFFERSON was now a private person, with no salary, and yet he was in fact still public, and the public swarmed to Monticello to see him. People of all sorts fairly pushed their way into his house to catch a glimpse of him, as well as the distinguished visitors who came to claim his hospitality. A granddaughter wrote of Monticello during these years, and of the drain on Jefferson's time and resources caused by visitors: "They came of all nations, at all times, and paid longer or shorter visits. I have known a New England judge bring a letter of introduction to my grandfather and stay three weeks. The learned Abbé Correa, always a welcome guest, passed weeks of each year with us during the whole time of his stay in this country. We had persons from abroad, from all the States of the Union, from every part of the State—men, women, and children. . . . People of wealth and fashion, men in office, professional men, military and civil, lawyers, doctors, Protestant clergymen, Catholic priests, members of Congress, foreign ministers, missionaries, Indian agents, tourists, travelers, artists, strangers, and friends. Some came from affection and respect, some from curiosity, some to give or receive advice or instruction," and others from every possible motive. His daughter, Mrs. Randolph, when asked the largest number of unexpected guests she had been called upon to house over night, answered, "Fifty."

Any one who is known to the public falls a victim to its unthinking demands, but the position of Jefferson was peculiar. After Washington's death, he was the one American whom all other Americans and foreigners most wished to see. There was no decent inn in the neighborhood, which was also remote from any fair-sized town. Virginia had had no "tourist travel" and it had always been customary if a stranger of decent standing appeared in the neighborhood that he should be welcomed in some private home. But on no other house had they ever descended in such locust swarms.—From "The Living Jefferson," by JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS. (New York: Scribner.)

"Joy is real and fadeless"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GREAT MANY people today are convinced that it is most unwise to allow themselves to become so obsessed with worldly affairs that only passing thought is given to the things of Spirit. Earthly riches and pleasures may take wings, and those who attain the goal of their material ambitions are rarely satisfied. It is certain that happiness and peace of mind have never been commensurate with material attainments. On the other hand, those who seek for spiritual treasure in preference to attempting to satisfy worldly ambition, attain riches which are unknown to worldliness, and which truly satisfy. Such seekers joyously and reverently acclaim God as the Giver of all good, and are ever ready to echo the Psalmist's glad utterance (Psalms 31:19), "Oh how great is thy goodness, which thou hast laid up for them that fear thee; which thou hast wrought for them that trust in thee before the sons of men!"

The practicality of making the search for spiritual riches of primary importance is attested by numerous business men and women who are students of Christian Science. These people gratefully acknowledge that their prosperity and peace of mind are due to their daily study of the Bible in connection with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and their efforts to live in accordance with the teachings of these books. Those who gain an understanding of Christian Science, and strive to imbibe its spirit and to live each day in accordance with its rules, make steady progress in spiritual accomplishments and right human endeavors. In the aforementioned textbook, the author states (p. 462), "Some individuals assimilate truth more readily than others, but any student, who adheres to the divine rules of Christian Science and imbibes the spirit of Christ, can demonstrate Christian Science, cast out error, heal the sick, and add continually to his store of spiritual understanding, potency, enlightenment, and success."

The remark is sometimes made that Christian Science is difficult to understand. This is a mistake. The teachings of Christian Science are essentially the same as those of Christ Jesus. Few will deny that the great Master taught the way of true living, although many of his professed followers assert that he demanded more than can be humanly fulfilled. It is a fact, however, that his teachings, when understood, are simple, practical, and joy-inspiring; and every rule he laid down for humanity's guidance can be and should be fulfilled.

Christian Science may seem difficult to those who cling to false material concepts, who consider materiality more satisfying than spiritual understanding. Its teachings cannot be grasped through mere human intellectualism, nor does dogma or scholastic theology aid in the understanding of them. But to humble and honest seekers the truths of Christian Science unfold easily, and with happifying results.

There is great joy in attaining a measure of spiritual understanding and continually adding to it. It is by these means that the glorious promises recorded in the Bible, particularly the statements of Christ Jesus relative to those who understand his teachings, are proved to be true by practical demonstration. It is noteworthy that one who, "having put his hand to the plough" (Luke 9:62), goes forward steadily in spiritual understanding, attains peace and joy beyond the world's comprehension.

How greatly does the world need the joy of knowing God aright! Materialism is the arch enemy of mankind's well-being. The understanding that the real man is spiritual, created in God's image and likeness, overcomes this enemy and promotes health, harmony, and true joy. Realizing this truth, Jesus said to his disciples (John 16:22), "Your joy no man taketh from you." The fleeting, so-called joy of materialism is overshadowed by its sorrows and pains. The true joy that accompanies spiritual understanding is the gift of God, which cannot be taken away from its possessor. This inestimable gift engenders spontaneity of thought and the incentive and the ability to let one's actions be motivated by true wisdom. Furthermore, the spiritually joyous individual is always of genuine benefit to his fellow man.

Human thought constantly changes, thus influencing the trend of human events. In these latter days the fires of affliction are causing a large proportion of humanity to look away from matter to Spirit in its search for happiness. The joy that rightfully belongs to all God's children is attainable by lifting thought above matter to spiritual reality. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 Mrs. Eddy states (p. 17), "Earth's actors change earth's scenes; and the curtain of human life should be lifted on reality, on that which outweighs time; on duty done and life perfected, wherein joy is real and fadeless."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*
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"La joie est réelle, impérissable"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUJOURD'HUI bien des personnes sont convaincues qu'il n'y a aucune sagesse à se laisser obséder par les soucis du monde au point de n'accorder aux choses de l'Esprit qu'une attention passagère. Les richesses et les plaisirs terrestres peuvent s'envoler; et ceux qui atteignent le but de leurs ambitions matérielles sont rarement satisfaits. Il est certain que le bonheur et la paix mentale ne dépendent jamais des possessions matérielles. Mais si l'on recherche les trésors spirituels plutôt que la réalisation des visées ambitieuses, on trouve des richesses vraiment satisfaisantes et que la mondanité ne connaît pas. Les disciples peuvent alors, avec une joie et un respect profonds, reconnaître que Dieu est le Dispensateur de tous les biens; ils seront toujours prêts à partager la joie du Psalmiste, qui s'écriait (Psaume 31:20): "Combien est grande la bonté que tu tiens en réserve pour ceux qui te craignent, que tu fais éprouver, en présence des fils des hommes, à ceux qui cherchent en toi leur refuge!"

Mettre au premier plan la recherche des richesses spirituelles est chose pratique, comme l'attestent de nombreuses personnes qui, engagées dans une carrière, étudient en même temps la Science Chrétienne. Hommes ou femmes, il reconnaissent avec gratitude que leur prospérité et leur tranquillité d'esprit sont dues à l'étude journalière de la Bible jointe à celle du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, et à leurs efforts pour vivre ce qu'ils apprennent dans ces livres. Ceux qui obtiennent une compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, qui se pénètrent de son esprit et qui tâchent de vivre chaque jour d'après ses règles, progressent continuellement, sous le double rapport de l'activité humaine et des réalisations spirituelles. Dans le livre de texte mentionné ci-dessus, l'auteur écrit (p. 462): "Certaines personnes s'assimilent la vérité plus facilement que d'autres, mais tout élève qui se conforme aux règles divines de la Science Chrétienne et se pénètre de l'esprit du Christ, peut démontrer la Science Chrétienne, chasser l'erreur, guérir les malades, et continuellement augmenter ses trésors d'intelligence spirituelle, de puissance, de lumière et de succès."

On entend parfois dire que la Science Chrétienne est difficile à comprendre. C'est là une erreur. La doctrine de la Science Chrétienne est essentiellement la même que celle du Christ Jésus. Que le grand Maître ait enseigné la voie de la vie véritable, c'est un fait que peu de personnes contesteront; mais parmi ceux qui se disent chrétiens, beaucoup prétendent qu'il exigeait une perfection à laquelle les humains ne sauraient atteindre. En réalité, pour qui les comprend, ses enseignements sont simples, pratiques, inspirant la joie; et toutes les règles qu'il traça pour guider les hommes peuvent et doivent être suivies.

Si l'on s'attache aux faux concepts matériels, si l'on croit trouver plus de satisfaction dans la matérialité que dans la compréhension spirituelle, la Science Chrétienne peut sembler difficile. Pour saisir ses enseignements, l'intellectualisme humain ne suffit pas, les dogmes ou la théologie scolastique ne sont d'aucun secours. Mais au chercheur humble et sincère, les vérités de la Science Chrétienne apparaissent dans leur déroulement harmonieux; et leurs effets sont une source de bonheur.

Quelle joie d'acquérir une certaine mesure de compréhension spirituelle, puis d'ajouter continuellement à ce trésor! C'est ainsi que les belles promesses contenues dans la Bible — en particulier les déclarations du Christ Jésus touchant ceux qui comprennent ses enseignements — ont leur preuve dans des démonstrations pratiques. A coup sûr le disciple qui, "après avoir mis la main à la charrue" (Luc 9:62), avance jour après jour dans l'intelligence spirituelle, parvient à une paix, à une joie que le monde ne peut concevoir.

Le monde a grand besoin de la joie qu'apporte la vraie connaissance de Dieu. Le matérialisme est l'ennemi, l'adversaire insigne qui s'oppose au bonheur du genre humain. Savoir que l'homme réel est spirituel, créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, permet de vaincre cet ennemi et favorise la santé, l'harmonie, la joie véritable. Sûr de cette vérité, Jésus dit à ses disciples (Jean 16:22): "Personne ne vous ravira votre joie." La prétendue joie que donne le matérialisme est passagère; la douleur et les chagrins qu'il apporte la surpassent de beaucoup. Mais la vraie joie qui marche de pair avec l'intelligence spirituelle est le don de Dieu, elle ne peut être ravie à son possesseur. Ce don inestimable engendre la spontanéité de la pensée; il nous encourage à régler nos actions sur la vraie sagesse et il nous en rend capables. De plus, celui qui possède la joie spirituelle se trouve être pour ses semblables un vrai bienfaiteur.

La pensée humaine, qui change constamment, influe sur la marche des événements humains. De nos jours, une foule de personnes qui passent par la fournaise de l'affliction se détournent de la matière pour chercher le bonheur dans l'Esprit. En élevant ses pensées plus haut que la matière, en s'attachant à la réalité spirituelle, on parvient à la joie, apanage légitime de tous les enfants de Dieu. Dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, Mrs. Eddy déclare (p. 17): "Les acteurs de la terre transforment les scènes terrestres; et le rideau de la vie humaine devrait se lever sur la réalité, sur ce qui triomphe du temps; sur le devoir accompli, la vie rendue parfaite, où la joie est réelle, impérissable."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

White Geese
(Triolet)

Oh, white as frost that decks the thorn,
The geese are homeward flying;
Resurgent as the rose-clad morn,
Oh, white as frost that decks the thorn;
By freedom's onward urge upborne,
Unfettered and undying;
Oh, white as frost that decks the thorn,
The geese are homeward flying.

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1941

Decentralized Boston Seen As Threat to 'El'

Trustees say that only restoration of business in downtown area can bring 'El' recovery.

Only restoration in downtown Boston of "that intensity of commercial, industrial, and business activity which it formerly enjoyed" can bring complete recovery to the Boston Elevated Railway, Trustees of the road declared in their annual report filed with the Legislature.

Asking for quick action to relieve traffic congestion in the city which is forcing business into outlying districts, the Elevated trustees reported a deficit of $2,601,674 for 1940—$142,615 less than in 1939.

"The trustees' interest in freeing the arteries of traffic," the report said, "arises from a natural concern in the well-being and prosperity of the keystone city in the district which the El serves. A busy central Boston whose affairs can be conducted efficiently, easily, and with as little wasted time and effort as possible, spells a busy railway operating at or near that limit of capacity for which it was built."

Solution Prospects

Solution to the serious problems of decentralization and traffic congestion may lie, the trustees said, in more rigid restrictions on day time parking in the downtown area and conversion of vacant land adjacent or near Elevated Rapid transit lines in outlying sections into free parking lots, thus encouraging commuters to leave their cars out of the city and to use the El.

Although railway receipts increased $732,349 during the year this was offset, the report states, by an increase of $589,734 in the cost of service.

The increase in revenue was attributed to several factors: general business improvement; abandonment of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad; and heavy patronage during the week of the American Legion convention.

New Type Cars

Purchase of 20 new-type cars, described as "Presidents' Conference Committee Cars," was disclosed in the trustees report. Said to be light, streamlined, comfortable, fast, smooth, and practically noiseless, the new cars will be placed in service on the Newton, Brighton and Watertown lines some time this month. This line was selected because it is the most heavily traveled line with single cars.

As an indication of what has happened in Boston during the last 10 years in the way of decentralization the report cited the reduction in real estate valuation from $1,827,460,600 in 1930 to $1,362,131,500 in 1940—a drop of more than 25 per cent.

"Where thousands of potential and actual users of the 'El' were formerly employed in office and factory buildings, there is now vacant land or land used for the parking of automobiles," the report stated. "That use of the land, in itself, is a new element of competition. And in spite of this, the volume of traffic in the streets of central Boston is greater than ever before. No way has been found to move traffic quickly and efficiently through the streets."

Half-Billion Spent By U.S. in Bay State

Federal funds expended in Massachusetts to provide relief and work relief since April, 1935, amounted to over half a billion dollars through December 31, 1940, according to an anouncement made today by Rodney Strom of the Office of Government Reports.

The statement, based on Treasury Department summaries in a 569 page report just presented Congress by the President, disclosed that expenditures of $541,681,435 had been made in this State under the various Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts since April 8, 1935.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday, with considerable cloudiness developing Sunday afternoon. No important changes in temperature, with lowest tonight about 20 degrees. Light northerly winds changing to southwest tonight and becoming moderate Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair with slowly rising temperature today. Considerable cloudiness with little change in temperature tomorrow.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness with slowly rising temperature today. Cloudy with snow flurries in the north portion with little change in temperature tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	18	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	27	24	New York	23	22
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	33	
Kansas City	38	36	Philadelphia	26	20
Los Angeles	49	49	St. Louis	30	28
Miami	63	62	San Francisco	52	48
Minneapolis	25	25	Washington	36	—

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 1.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:39 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 3:05 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 3:24 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Monday, 3:51 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:27 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:28 p. m. Sunday.

Want to Go Sailing on the Charles River Basin?

Wide World

New Program Designed to Make Sailboating Available to All

In an effort to expand the boating program that has put more than 50 M. I. T. dinghys on the Charles River Basin in recent years, the new Community Sailing Association is starting sailing instruction, and providing boats for youngsters and adults.

1. Crow's Nest atop the new Community Boathouse nearing completion on the Boston side of the Charles River Basin, near Longfellow Bridge. From this Crow's Nest a constant vigil will be kept for capsized boats.

2. Small boats similar to this M. I. T. group are now under construction in Marblehead for use of the new Community Sailing undertaking.

3. Fun like this will no longer be restricted to college students, but will be made available to children from the city's streets and workers in the city's business establishments at nominal cost under the plan now projected.

4. View of the new boathouse. Designed by the architectural firm of Kilham, Hopkins and Greeley, the modern boathouse offers storage facilities for 100 boats, repair shops, and locker rooms for both men and women.

West Pointers Again in Army Teaching Role

Increased demand for commissioned officers to serve training troops has required that several instructors at West Point be relieved of duty there and first class students (seniors) take their place, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff said today.

For this purpose, 20 outstanding cadets have been chosen and will wear on their uniform collars the shield insignia of instructors. They will conduct classes in drawing, modern languages, English, and mathematics, and will be granted certain privileges such as "late nights" in order that they may carry on in their dual roles.

Brig. Gen. Robert L. Richelberger, Superintendent of the Academy, says that this is no novelty at West Point but rather a return to methods tried and proved successful there in past emergencies. The practice dates back to 1817 when Sylvanus Thayer, "Father of West Point," initiated the system of breaking classes down to small sections so that men could receive adequate individual instruction. The use of outstanding cadets to head such groups has been in vogue ever since from time to time.

When the United States Regular Army was so small that only a handful of officers could be spared for duty at West Point, cadet-instructors were a normal component. Congress at one period authorized increased pay for youths so serving. In 1847, as old order books show, cadet-instructors wore the chevrons of cadet captains, with a star beneath. During Civil War years the practice, which had lapsed to great extent, was resumed as war needs caused relief of many officers. On Sept. 15, 1865, when the emergency ceased, such cadet-instructors were relieved by order "with the thanks of the Superintendent for their zeal." There is no record by name of cadets being so used during the Spanish-American War, although regulations for 1898 authorize "late lights" for cadet assistant instructors.

Of the 20 cadets now acting as instructors, 12 have had previous civilian collegiate education. Six of them prepared for the Military Academy in Army West Point Preparatory Schools, five came from the ranks of the Regular Army, and three from the National Guard. Six of the young men had prior R. O. T. C. experience.

Fleet of Sailing Craft Soon To Ply Waters of the Charles

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever wanted to sail?

Have you ever stood on Harvard Bridge and envied the M. I. T. boys in their dinghy fleet?

Well, the doors are about to open. For the youngsters, and no less the grown-ups, of Boston, the newly formed Community Sailing Association, sponsored by some of the leading boatsmen and recreational experts in the city, will provide boathouse, instructions and boats in a major effort to make sailing on the Charles River Basin a sport available to all.

While it may seem an anachronism to speak of such a warm weather sport as sailing while winter gales are still providing ice skating on the Basin, it is no less a fact that these are extremely busy days for the promoters of the boating idea.

Workmen are finishing up the granite and brick boathouse near the Boston end of Longfellow Bridge. Up at James Graves' yard in Marblehead, shipbuilders are turning out the 13-foot boats designed by Prof. George Owen of M. I. T. In Boston, the committee of Douglas Lawson, Charles F. Batchelder, Jr., A. N. Winslow, Jr., Russell Codman, Stephen P. Cabot, W. Duncan Russell, F. Gregg Bemis, Theodore L. Eliot, Prof. Owen and Walter C. Wood of M. I. T., Joseph Lee, of the Community Boat Club, and others, are busy drawing up plans for the season's operations.

Attract Youngsters

As now projected, the plan will primarily be of benefit in attracting youngsters off the city streets and into the exhilarating sport of sailing, but adults (those over 18) will have a very important part, too, and will be urged to participate in as large numbers as possible because the fees they pay will help provide boating for the youngsters at nominal price.

It is now proposed that adults be charged $15 for the season starting May 1. For this sum they will be given shore instructions, use of the new boathouse, and a certain number of additional sailing hours. Additional sailing privileges may be purchased for 50 cents an hour.

Some will be able to enjoy a lower price by joining in a group with a club or association. The charge for adults in such cases will probably be around $5.

Juniors, from 12 to 18, will be charged only 25 cents a month, with privilege of purchasing additional sailing tickets at special junior rates. It is even planned to permit some of the juniors to pay their own way by aiding the instruction of those who haven't previously sailed.

Adults will, it is planned, be given shore training in the new boathouse, the gift of Mrs. James J. Storrow. Juniors will be recruited and taught through existing Boys Clubs, the Y. M. C. A., Community Centers, etc.

The plan of instruction will follow in general the plan successfully worked out at M. I. T. This means that all participants must qualify by proving their previous sailing experience in tests, or must go through the regular training. For adults, this will include a lecture in the boathouse, followed by actual instruction in a boat.

Two people will be assigned to a boat with a regular instructor to act as helmsman.

Skill Recorded

Certain maneuvers are outlined for each lesson and the skill of the pupils is noted on a card by the helmsman. When sufficient progress has been made, an examination will be made by a qualified expert. If the pupil passes, he or she will be permitted to sail "solo" with an instructor in a nearby boat to point out mistakes and to make suggestions.

Considerable safety precautions will be taken. These precautions were demanded by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, before he would give the scheme his approval, and co-operation.

Perhaps chief item in these safety measures will be the maintenance of a constant watch from a lookout tower above the new boathouse. M. D. C. police, in a new and special launch will be in attendance constantly, and prepared to dash out to capsized boats.

The boats themselves are being constructed with air tanks so that they are virtually unsinkable and will provide a float to hang to until the rescue launch comes alongside.

Boating on the Charles Basin is a relatively new development. M. I. T. students have chalked up a quite impressive record in getting more than 50 dinghies on the river and building a fine boathouse and carrying through a teaching program.

For the poor boys of Boston, Joseph Lee, school committeeman, has done a great deal in furnishing little dory-like boats and instruction. His work, carried on largely out of his own pocket, demonstrated, in the opinion of the responsible persons heading up Community Recreation Service, that this idea could be expanded many times. Building of the boathouse and organization of Community sailing followed.

For the time being, inquiries about the program can be addressed to Walter C. Wood, 739 Boylston Street, Boston.

Home Budgets Are Discussed At Conference

To many a housewife, and for that matter, a husband too, the family budget is one of complex problems of running a home. But to the youngsters attending Parmenter Russell Schools in Arlington a family budget will be as easy as "pie," for Miss Pauline Stuart, principal of the school, has introduced to her pupils the actual working out of a family budget. In this way, Miss Stuart feels this system enables the youngsters to like arithmetic but also gives them the actual experience of working out home budget problems.

Miss Stuart brought 20 of her sixth grade pupils to Boston University's 10th annual Education Conference this morning where they demonstrated their ability in working out various units of arithmetic problems as well as various plans of the family budget. Miss Stuart explained that there still is much work to be done by her pupils along arithmetic lines but she feels that they are progressing more rapidly by putting what they know to work in actual problems, such as the budget system, rather than just the study of dry textbooks.

Prominent speakers at last night's session included Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, and Dr. Payson Smith of the University of Maine. Feature discussion of the evening was carried on by six English schoolboy evacuees studying at Greater Boston schools. Led by Dr. W. Linwood Chase, Boston University Professor of Education and chairman of the conference, the boys discussed the "Similarities and Differences in American and English Education."

In his address emphasizing the part that education must have in the defense of democracy, Dr. Marsh said that "there is no sense in going to war in the defense of democracy if in so doing we lose the very ideas and ideals for which we fight."

Warning that the soldiers of a democracy cannot fight without abandon, Dr. Marsh said that the citizens of a democracy cannot sacrifice with joy unless "they believe with all their hearts in the principles for which they are fighting and sacrificing."

"I hold," he continued, "that our colleges and universities have two main functions to perform.

"One of the two main functions of an educational institution is to help the people to think straight and accurately."

"The second major service of an educational institution in the defense of democracy is to maintain the ideas and the ideals that make democracy worth defending."

Happy Hunting In Astronomy: Cloud Galaxy

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Labeling the southern sky's small Magellanic cloud "an astronomer's happy hunting ground," Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory, asserts Harvard studies now indicate that the small and large Magellanic clouds, neighboring galaxies, "are probably a physical pair." He finds the distance separating the present recognized boundaries to be less than the over-all diameter of either.

"A five-night exposure on a field of stars is not common," he says, in a short report published in The Telescope, official organ of the Bond Astronomical Club, "but there are photographs of that sort in the Harvard collection, and an examination of some of them not long ago led to a discovery that perhaps justifies this note."

Neither Large nor Dwarfish

On most photographic plates the small Magellanic cloud is intermediate in total absolute magnitude, neither large nor dwarfish.

"But the more we study this near-by irregular galaxy," says Dr. Shapley, "the more total luminosity we can assign to it and the more volume. Going farther in this same system with the study of the haze of stars that surrounds galaxies and with the exploration of faint extensions that the ordinary photograph cannot show, we recently found a protuberance, or wing, extending out of the eastern side, reaching at least one-third of the way toward the large cloud. The diameter of the system is, therefore, not the three or four degrees shown by the usual printed photograph, but 10 or 12 degrees.

"This wing, moreover, is not merely a scattering of a few outlying stars, such as we find in the haze of stars surrounding our own galactic system, but is composed of at least 5,000 stars (we have counted that many on a long-exposure plate from South Africa), and probably hundreds of thousands."

The wing is 1.5 degrees in width and about four degrees long, according to present information.

"If the small cloud were not adjacent," continued Dr. Shapley, "we would have said that this wing is a system by itself, much like the Sculptor supercluster, but elliptical in form rather than circular. In fact there still is a chance that the wing is a separate system optically lined up with the small cloud by accident — a separate dwarf or subdwarf galaxy. But that chance is unlikely, and soon we shall have plates from the south (from Harvard's station at Bloemfontein, South Africa, where a twin to the 60-inch reflector now in service at Oak Ridge, Harvard, Mass., nightly scans the southern skies) which probably will promptly dispose of our small doubts, by way of hoped-for Cepheid variables."

What Cepheid Variables Are

Cepheid variables are single, pulsating bodies, which periodically swell and shrink, according to Dr. Shapley, hotter and consequently brighter and more blue when the gases are compressed, fainter and more red and dull when they expand and cool. In 1908 Miss Henrietta Leavitt then at Harvard, working with this same small Magellanic cloud, found that for a number of Cepheid variables in the galaxy the greater their brightness, the longer their period. This was not due to distance, for all were about equidistant. Here, then, was a type of star astronomers could use for a yardstick, since upon locating a Cepheid anywhere in the universe, its intrinsic or real brightness can be told, and then, from a comparison of this with its apparent brightness, its distance from the earth can be computed, and likewise the distance of the galaxy to which it belongs.

These are the stars that enable astronomers to measure so accurately the middle distances in space.

Organized Labor Wins Most Bargaining Tests

Organized labor won 68 elections and lost 13 last year under the State Labor Relations Act of Massachusetts, according to an analysis of the election results made today.

This State is one of five which have power to compel an election to determine whether a union has a majority of the employees of a concern and is or is not entitled to be recognized as the sole bargaining agancy for all the employees, it is said by labor authorities here.

Because of the fewness of the States with a "baby Wagner Act," many inquiries come to the State Labor Relations Commission as to how the law is working. The Commission has no statistical division and does not compile data such as a summary of the year's elections.

The Massachusetts law parallels the National Labor Relations Act more closely than any other State legislation, it is reported. The four other States having similar acts are New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The field of these State laws is business which is done entirely within the State, such as hotels, stores, buildings, laundries, garages, bakeries, and other lines. The national Wagner Act, which applies to concerns doing interstate business, covers most of the factories.

In the 68 elections which labor unions won in Massachusetts under the State law in 1940, the total vote for a union stood at 2,510, and against a union 1,042.

In the 13 elections which organized labor lost, the ballots against a union numbered 238, and for a union 90.

The biggest election of the year proved to be that held at the R. H. White Company of Boston, in which 430 voted for a union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 317 for a union of the American Federation of Labor, and 43 for neither union.

This also turned out to be the principal contest between the two rival factions of the labor movement.

The next largest election, and also the closest major one, was that which developed in Thompson's Spa, an eating place, wherein 363 employees voted for joining the American Federation of Labor and 351 against.

The A. F. of L. asked for the majority of the elections and consequently won and lost more than the C. I. O.

The principal types of business in which elections were held were office buildings and stores, with a lesser number of laundries, restaurants, bakeries, and other businesses.

Several independent labor associations with a substantial membership won elections and are included in the total of labor victories. However, most of the elections were small and consisted of a choice between a trade union or no trade union.

Last year was the third full year of the State Labor Relations Commission. It began to function in December of 1937.

Bedford Air Base Plan Drags; Civil Service Skirmish Looms

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Proposed State purchase of a site in Bedford, Mass., for development as an alternate air base to the East Boston Airport, is expected to receive approval of the legislative committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety next week.

The strenuous protests from Bedford and Concord that such an air field will destroy residential values, it is understood, are being overriden as the result of pressure from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's office and from the War Department in Washington. The latter recently sent a telegram to the committee certifying the proposed field as important to national defense.

Even now the proposal has been delayed far longer than had been anticipated when the Governor, in his Jan. 2 inaugural address, asked the Legislature to provide $10,000 for purchase of the site. At that time it had been expected the measure would be pushed through with utmost speed.

Even after the appropriation bill is reported into the House of Representatives, the House Ways and Means Committee must be afforded a "shot" at the plan. This Committee will hold a public hearing. Thus final legislative approval is still far from attained. However, if the Governor wants the measure enough to exert real pressure upon the Republican Legislature, there remains no doubt of the eventual outcome.

Civil Service Skirmish

The first 1941 skirmish between the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations and various Legislators politically tied into Bay State county rings will occur on Wednesday, Feb. 5, when the legislative committee on counties will hold a public hearing on the Federation's proposal to extend Civil Service protection to county employees.

The measure is one of several filed by the Federation to improve county government, reduce its costs and to reduce the political power of county rings.

The proposals were filed after an exhaustive Federation study of county government in Massachusetts which costs approximately $15,000,000 annually. Although the cost is small compared with the $440,000,000 annual total cost of State, county, and municipal government in Massachusetts, Federation officials feel savings can and should be made in the system.

Alternative Proposed

Federation leaders contend the bill being heard Wednesday and another providing for an investigation into the fees collected by county Sheriffs and other officers would tend to eliimnate conditions which led to charges of job selling and other illegal activities in Suffolk County.

In the latter county John F. Dowd and John Patrick Connolly, Sheriff and Clerk of the Superior Court for Civil Business, respectively, resigned under pressure of the charges.

Under the Federation bill practically all county employees would be placed under Civil Service through competitive or non-competitive examinations conducted by the State Division of Civil Service, thus removing from County Commissioners and other officials a major source of patronage.

How far the Federation's county improvement program will progress is questionable. Many members of the House and Senate are closely allied with county rings. Therefore, they are eager to maintain the status quo.

It is understood County Commissioners are ready to propose that, instead of Civil Service, county employees be given a certain tenure of office, which, of course, would not remove the patronage feature.

Edgar M. Mills

Temple Educator Goes to Simmons

Dr. Elda Robb of Temple University, Philadelphia, has been named Professor of Nutrition and Director of the School of Home Economics at Simmons College.

She will assume her new duties next September, succeeding Dr. Alice F. Blood, Director of the school since 1913, who will retire at the close of the present college year. The retirement of Miss Ula M. Dow, Professor of Foods and Home Management in the School of Home Economics, has also been made public.

The retirement of Dr. Mark and Dr. Blood signalizes the close of an epoch at Simmons and in the field of professional education for women in general. They are the only remaining members of the staff of Simmons, first endowed professional college for women, whose terms of service go back to the formative days of the institution.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Painting demonstration by Wayman Adams, portrait painter, in the galleries of "The Arts," Boston Art Club, 370 Dartmouth Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Camellia Show at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, Boston. Open until 9 p. m.

Twenty-fifth annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show at Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston, from 1 to 11 p. m.

Sunday

Concert at the Gardner Museum. Teresa Calamara, pianist, Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. Fenway Court, at 2 p. m.

Twenty-fifth annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show at Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston, 2 until 11 p. m.

Concert at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Music for the Recorder in Combination with Other Instruments," excerpts from Bach cantatas with the recorders. Susanne Bloch and Paul Smith, recorders, assisted by the Cambridge Madrigal Society. In the Tapestry Gallery, 2:30 p. m.

Lecture on "Contemporary Stage Designs in America," with illustrations, by Mrs. Carlene M. Samoiloff, under the auspices of the Boston Drama League. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 3:30 p. m.

Public meeting of the Charles Street Forum. "The Future of the Church in a Revolutionary Age" will be discussed by G. Bromley Oxnam, Resident Bishop of the Methodist Church. Introduction and comments by Edgar Sheffield Brightman, professor of philosophy in Boston University. At the Charles Street Meeting House, Charles and Mt. Vernon Streets, Boston, at 4 p. m.

At the Ford Hall Forum: "What Should the Pacifist Do?" will be discussed by Sir Norman Angell, Reuben L. Lurie presiding. In Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, Boston at 8 p. m. Ford Hall Folks monthly business meeting will precede the Forum. "Broadway in Review" will be discussed by Adele Hoes Lee, Director of the Bishop-Lee School of the Theater, in Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, at 4:30 p. m.

Free "pops" concert by the Huntington Avenue Young Men's Christian Association. Pops recordings will be played over the public address system, and soft drinks will be served. In the new gymnasium, at 8 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on "Introductory: Sensate, Idealistic, and Ideational Forms of Integrated Culture and their Fluctuation in Graeco-Roman and the Western Cultures" by Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokin, professor of sociology in Harvard University. Sponsored by the Lowell Institute, in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 5 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.

Radio Timetable: Page 10.

Symphonic Novelties

The Arts in Boston

Enough for a violin concerto if it enshrines ever so short a strain of memorable melody within the three divisions of which it commonly consists; and Walter Piston's Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, which held chief place on the Boston Symphony program yesterday afternoon, Mme. Ruth Posselt playing the solo part, Richard Burgin conducting, and the composer attending to take applause, possesses at least a saving element of tune in its second movement. A complete air, indeed, would more than suffice to make a work remembered. A single note in the right setting might answer, not only to impress a piece on the memory of listeners, but even to cause them to want a repeat performance.

The special instant in the Piston concerto proves to be more than a lone note and less than a full song; but, no escape, it is there, in the clear voice of the violin, toward the close of the andante. It comes as a sentimental quiver, not sad and gloomy, nor yet gay and laughing, but of a quiet romantic sort such as certain of the best American types of art are calculated to give. Nothing, certainly, to rave about; and still, something to feel and to recognize as native to the United States. To localize it in New England, or in the East, or in the North, would be to narrow down its value and force. It pertains neither to region nor to dialect. It is nothing short of national and expressive of the whole country.

On the external side, the concerto is an admirable example of design, completely respecting the classic form without subservience to conventionality, and disclosing plentiful traits of individual craftsmanship. The composer shows hesitancy and uncertainty only when going more than need to be on his own, as happens here and there in the first movement; for he could at times let old methods have their way with him and help him through scrapes which his inventive knack finds difficulty in coping with.

The music can confidently be described as the correct thing in plan and style, so smoothly it went in performance under Mme. Posselt's skilled hands. A companion novelty that Mme. Posselt interpreted was the Concertstück for Violin and Orchestra by Henriette Bosmans, the Netherlands composer and pianist; an interesting matter to listen to, its especial character taken into account. Solo instrument and orchestra are well set off against each other, everything stands in excellent balance as regards construction and sonority. The work falls out of rule, if at all, in instrumental idea. The Concertstück sounds, that is to say, like something thought of in terms of the piano and violin and transferred to the orchestra and violin somewhat as an arranger does things. Nevertheless, the music plays off agreeably, and excitingly, too, because of its contrasts of serious and sparkling, and of elegiac and satiric.

Arnold Schönberg figured on the program with a vastly loud and busy transcription of the Brahms Quartet for Piano and Strings in G minor—a remarkable exhibition of orchestral practice scoring. Handel was there, too, with an edited set of movements bearing the title, "Fireworks Music," lending an old-fashioned clang to the occasion. W. P. T.

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Draft Is Suspended And 'Show Will Go On'

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 1 (AP)—The local Civic Theater's show will go on.

The Draft Board granted a 24-hour deferment to Andrew Masone, one of the male leads, so he could carry his part the second night of a local run.

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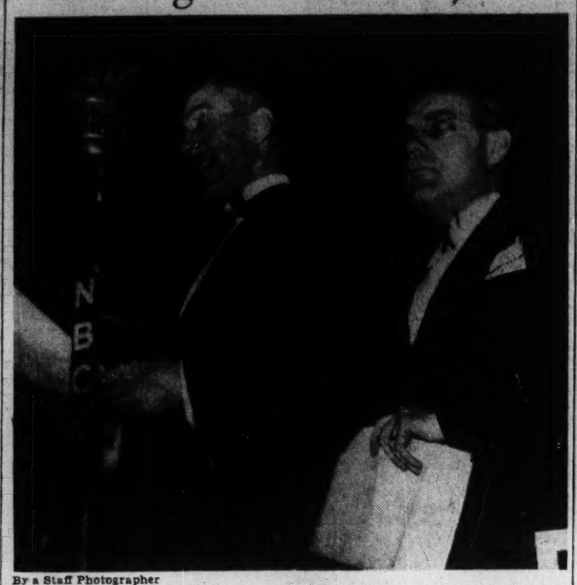

By a Staff Photographer

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Erwin D. Canham

The Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is shown at the microphone in The Christian Science Monitor's radiocast to members of the Byrd Antarctic expedition from Jordan Hall, Boston. Mr. Canham, Managing Editor of the Monitor, who introduced the Governor, is at the right.

Return and Defend Freedom, Saltonstall Tells Byrd Party

Citing the qualities of initiative, perseverance and courage as the vivid needs of the hour, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a Nation-wide radiocast arranged by The Christian Science Monitor, last night called upon members of the United States Antarctic Service Expedition to return home and apply their hardihood and experience to the defense of democracy.

"We want men of your type here at home," the Governor told members of the expedition, now near the South Pole.

The program, which originated in Jordan Hall, Boston, went over the Red Network of The National Broadcasting Company through the facilities of WNAC. It was beamed to the expedition—commanded by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd—through General Electric Short Wave Station, WGEO, Schenectady, N. Y.

Musical portion of the half-hour radiocast was supplied by the 85-piece orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music, conducted by Quincy Porter, Dean of the Faculty.

Constructive Adventures Cheer

Governor Saltonstall was presented to members of the expedition and to the Nation-wide listening audience by Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Canham, noting that the expedition is scheduled to begin its return to the United States about March 1, praised its accomplishments. "We have recorded," he said, "in the pages of the Monitor the significant stages in your exploration from the moment, a year ago last July, when Admiral Byrd invited us into the living room of his Brimmer Street home to tell us you were once more heading South.

"In a world," Mr. Canham continued, "that has plenty of disappointment, plenty of misplaced effort, it is cheering to know of your constructive adventures as a little army on a front of progress."

Governor Saltonstall said, in part: "I shall be glad to see you back in Massachusetts again. . . . We know that your discoveries and observations will loom large as the story of mankind's advance develops in years to come.

"But right now we need men of your type at home. We need you for your experience with machines and for your hardihood. You aren't afraid of work and obstacles. . . . Leading such a life of independence, where you are thrown on your own resources, develops the characteristics which have made our country great.

"We are," the Governor continued, "in vital need of these characteristics today. When we see what is going on in so much of the world, we are determined to be free men—and that means we must have independence, perseverance and courage."

In a brief news summary, Volney D. Hurd, in charge of the Monitor's radiocasting, and a daily broadcaster to a world-wide audience, posed the fundamental military problem now facing British and German generals.

The British, Mr. Hurd explained, are racing across the Libyan desert in an effort to conclude the campaign before the Nazis strike. The big question lies in the next German move. Will it come in the attempted invasion of England that has been predicted for February, or will it come in a move toward the Mediterranean through Bulgaria and Greece?

Orchestral Selections

The Conservatory orchestra played for its first selection the first movement from the Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 by Johann Sebastian Bach. Harry Herforth played the featured trumpet part, Harriet Peacock the flute, Joseph Rizzo the oboe and Jules Payment the violin.

Second selection played was Felix Mendelssohn's Hebrides Overture (Fingal's Cave), and the final selection was an excerpt from Rimsky-Korsakov's Capriccio Espagnol.

The Monitor's program was prepared by C. D. Waggoner of the General Electric Company and Robert R. Mullen of the Monitor. It was produced on the air by Thomas A. Bennett, Jr., sent to Boston from New York by the National Broadcasting Company. It was announced by Vincent Maloney, of WNAC.

The program was the last in a fortnightly series arranged by metropolitan newspapers throughout the United States.

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Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Feb. 2

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7.00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc and 11.79mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Feb. 2

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.

For Sunday, Feb. 2

6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" Program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Devotional Program.
4:30 p. m. — Inter - Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m.—World Symposium and Choir Music.
5:45 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Feb. 3

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, (11.73mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Martin Lists Two N. E. Men For Chairman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Two New Englanders were listed by Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts as candidates to succeed him as Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

They were former Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut and Harold Mason of Vermont, Secretary of the National Committee.

But informed Republicans here said there was little chance either of them would gain the post when Representative Martin hands his resignation to the National Committee next March 24.

Although Representative Martin declined to say who he believed might get the post which formerly paid $25,000 a year, the House Minority leader long has been an advocate of recognition for the mid-West.

He also believes the National Chairman should co-operate fully with members of Congress.

In expressing his opposition to the lend-lease bill on the grounds it deprived Congress of its prerogatives and transferred them to the President, some observers suggested that Representative Martin also would be opposed to anyone for Chairman who had been closely identified with Wendell Willkie. Mr. Willkie has announced his support for the bill.

Mr. Baldwin was a stanch supporter of Mr. Willkie, delivering Connecticut's entire delegation at the National Convention to Mr. Willkie on the first ballot.

Mr. Martin, publisher of a North Attleboro, Mass., paper, took the chairmanship a year ago reluctantly and yesterday told newsmen:

"I'm going to get out as quickly as I can. That may be two months from now."

Representative Martin's discussion of New Englanders who are considered candidates left Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., Connecticut, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee, out of the picture. Mr. Martin remarking that Mr. Pryor was backing Governor Baldwin.

He also left out Sinclair Weeks, eastern Treasurer of the Committee, over whom there had been some speculation for the post.

Mr. Martin's criticism of the lend-lease bill split even wider Republican ranks in Massachusetts on the merits of the proposed legislation, for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts recently announced his support for it.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts has withheld comment, but was understood opposed to many provisions of the measure, and the two Bay State members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, George H. Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts and Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts voted against each other in committee, Mrs. Rogers favoring and Mr. Tinkham opposing the bill.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

For Monday, Feb. 3

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Today on Short Waves

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program for American Listeners. OAK4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—Dance Music. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; NRE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Operetta Music; Hungarian Folksongs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m. DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Richard Llewellyn Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Dance Music with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Late News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday Feb. 2

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Prelude on Organ, Violin and Harp; "Petofi's Song Composition"; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra Selections. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Herbert Hodge: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain"; BBC Northern Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—10:00 p. m.—"Marching Songs." DJD, 11.77 meg.; 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m., DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m., 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Talk: "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Operatic Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:10 p. m.—"Think on These Things." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Boston University College of Liberal Arts
COLLEGE and EXTENSION COURSES
Saturday, Late Afternoon and Evening Courses for Degree Candidates and General Students
Spring Semester Begins Saturday, Feb. 8
Courses in Fine Arts, Drama, English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Government, Economics, History, Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy; Mathematics, Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Physics.
REGISTRATION: Saturday, Feb. 8 (8.30-1); Evenings, Feb. 10-13 (to 7.30)
For Bulletin of Information, Address the
DIRECTOR OF THE COLLEGE AND EXTENSION COURSES
688 Boylston Street, Boston COM monwealth 6070

Camp Ticket Office Opens

First Railroad Fare Is Sold at Edwards

Private George LaBossiere of Cambridge was the first member of the 26th Division to buy train ticket for home for the week-end when the ticket office opened. Left to right are : John S. Eaton, Camp Station Ticket Agent; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Moore, 26th Division, of Brookline; Corporal Joseph Sainato, Boston, of the 26th Division Military Police, and Private LaBossiere of Headquarters Detachment. The New Haven Railroad operated two special trains out of Falmouth today for some 1,500 men on week-end furlough.

Boston Area Unification Is Urged by Kane

A metropolitan Boston as a single municipality was advocated as an economy measure by Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn and given guarded indorsement by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, at a forum on the subject held recently by the Boston League of Women Voters.

Mayor Tobin mentioned the weight of tradition and the resistance to unification and declared that Greater Boston's major problem—the relief of traffic congestion—could not wait for full unification. He urged co-operation in such specific matters as this and a sympathetic understanding among the various communities.

Although the Mayor avoided giving outright support to the idea, he is known to feel that such unification is inevitable in the long run, and would be a good thing.

Other speakers were: Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, who spoke on the legal and statistical aspects of unification; Morris B. Lambie, Professor of Municipal Government at Harvard University, who is in a discussion of the economic aspects declared the welfare and traffic problems require immediate solution; and Daniel J. Lyne, Vice-President of the Greater Boston Community Fund, who spoke on the social aspects of the subject.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00 Man on the Farm	News; Music; Cowgirl Songstress; Stocks	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Man on the Farm	National Farm and Home Hour	Walter Kidder songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Country Journal		"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 Country Journal		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News Service	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Tango Time"	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Stamp Program	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Saturday Revue: Chas. Hector's Or.		Zara's Marimba Melodies	Mel Marvin's Orchestra	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45		'Leaders in Dance Time'	"War Situation"	"Down Memory Lane"
2:00 Community Bulletin	Metropolitan Opera: double bill featuring	Music for Everyone	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Ed Parsley and His Saddle Pals
2:15 "About Us" for Everyone	"Cavalleria Rusticana"	Music for Everyone	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Adele Bailey, talk
2:30 "Bull Session"; college debate	and "Pagliacci"	"Golden Melodies"; Milton Shrednik's Orch.	National Democratic Club Forum	Five Star News
3:00 Columbia Concert Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera: double bill featuring	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Cumberland Valley Choristers	Sports and music
3:15 Orchestra; News	"Cavalleria Rusticana"	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Defense in Action";	Sports and music
3:30 Winter Carnival	and "Pagliacci"	"Saturday Soiree"; Irving Miller's Or.; vocal	Brig. Gen Burton O.	Sports and music
4:00 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Metropolitan Opera: double bill featuring	"Campus Capers"; vocalists; orchestra	Lewis; John Biger	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	"Cavalleria Rusticana"	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	and "Pagliacci"	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45 Tommy Dorsey's Or.		"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Edna O'Dell; piano	World in Fantasy
5:00 So. American News	Metropolitan Opera	"The World Is Yours";	Young Republican Con-	Melody Mirror
5:15 Buffalo Presents	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	dramatization	vention	Melody Mirror
5:30 Program Previews	"Sing Before Supper";	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. to the Colors	variety musicale	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 News; Elmer Davis,	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45 The World Today	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'People's Platform';	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender"	Rene De Leon's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 Report to the Nation	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Dramatic sketch	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Oleanders Male Quartet,
7:45	variety program	Concert Album	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Marriage Club";	Rep. Kefauver, Tenn.	"Knickerbocker Playhouse"; dramatic sk.	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	Truth or Consequences';	from Camp Edwards	of Music
8:30 Shep Fields' Orchestra; News	"The Bishop and the	quiz program	Boake Carter	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	Gargoyle"; drama	News Service	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Song of Your Life; Harry	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Billiard interviews	Classical Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Boston Olympics vs.
9:45 'Saturday Night	Orchestra; Ariuro		m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or	Baltim're Orioles hockey
10:00 Serenade	Toscanini, conductor	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	Chicago Theater of the	game; John Reilly and
10:15 Gov. Stassen, Minn.	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Arturo Toscanini,	edy sketch	Air"; Marion Claire	Jay Wesley, announcers
10:30 J. Leonard, songs	conductor	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	and Jan Peerce in	Olympics vs. Orioles
10:45 News of the World		Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Carmen"	Five Star News
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Dance Digest
11:15 V. Monroe's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	Hawaiian music	Dance Digest
11:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Draft talk; Isham Jones'	"California Melodies";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00 Press News; 'Ma-	War news; Music	War news; Organ Re-	Radio Carollers	
8:15 tinata"	Instrumental trio	cital, Dr. C. Courboin	Radio Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	Melody Market	
8:45 Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Market	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Good Morning Cheer
9:15 Over the Hills	'Coast to Coast on a	'Deep River Boys'	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	Lee Gordon and His	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Religious Service
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	gram	Gordonaires	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Indianapolis Sym-	Southernaires; Negro	"Chills and Thrills";	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45 phony Orchestra	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	Service of The Mother
11:00 News; News and	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church, The First
11:15 Rhythm	Irving Miller's Orchestra	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30 Trinity Church, Dr	"Old Refrains"	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	entist, in Boston,
11:45 Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Massachusetts
12:00 News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	"Wings Over America";	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Orchestra	dramatization	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00 F. Saltman, pianist	with Ossy Renardy,	Religious program	News Service	Joseph H. Tall's Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	violinist	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph H. Tall's Hour
1:30 March of Games	"On With the Dance";	"On Your Job"; drama-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph H. Tall's Hour
1:45 March of Games	News	tization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph H. Tall's Hour
2:00 Am. Leg. Aux.: Natl.	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:15 Defense Conference	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:30 The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago	Cedric Foster, news	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	Round Table	El Paseo, Troubadours	gram
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Sir Arthur	Vocalist; orchestra	Religious drama	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15 Symphony Orch.;	Wing Pinero's "The	H. V. Kaltenborn, news,	Religious drama	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30 Bruno Walter,	Thunderbolt"	Oyanguren, guitarist	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45 guest conducter	Great Plays	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Twentieth Century	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15 Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade	Cats
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz'	News; 'Garden Gossip'	'The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	WMEX Presents Sunday
4:45 Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	'The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	Afternoon of Dance
5:00 "Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Au-	'The Musical Steelmak-	Music
5:15 ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santora, yodeler	ditions of the Air	ers"; variety orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:30 Col. Stoopnagle's	'Hidden Stars'	'Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	MacLeod Gospel Mission
5:45 'Quixie Doodle'	'Hidden Stars'	True'; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	MacLeod Gospel Mission
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious Program	'Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing"	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	The Friendly Singer
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band" quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious Hour; dramati-
6:45 Gene Autry; 'Dear	program; orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	zations
7:00 Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	Symphony Orch.; Alfred	The Smilers
7:15 Headlines, Bylines	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	Wallenstein, conductor	The Smilers
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	News for the American	"Bandwagon"; Orrin	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 ter; drama	'Music for Listening"	Tucker's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00 Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangled Theater;	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15 ter; drama	dramatization	Dickson; orchestra	Air; "Combating the	Central Baptist Church,
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock	"One Man's Family";	Fifth Column"	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 drama; News	Holmes"; drama	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album"
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30 Or.; Zino Frances-	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
9:45 catti, violinist	Sports Newsreel	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Third period: Bruins	Plays by Raymond Rich-
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Americans hockey game	mond
10:30 News; Song of the	"Good Will Hour"; John	Deadline Dramas	Mutual's Sunday Night	News Service
10:45 Islands	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	Playhouse	Army Recruiting Program
11:00 Press News; 'Meet	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 the Music"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	Dance Digest
11:30 Joe Reichman's Or.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Sheep Fields' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Joe Reichman's Or.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00 Talk; Music	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	'Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk	"Harvey and Dell"	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Mrs. Inez Tehan
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith; talk	News; Music; Cowgirl	"Til We Meet Again"	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Songstress; Stocks	Neil Bondshu's Orch.	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Carmen Cavallero's Orch.	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Carmen Cavallero's Orch.	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 "Woman in White"	Organ Melodies	Carnival	Recorded BBC News	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	The Three Suns	Francis Folger, pianist
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	The Cheer Up Gang	Singing Surf Riders
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Hum and Strum	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	Dramatization
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Music You Want"	Don Dewhirst, songs	Frank Ross, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Radio Garden Club	Studio speaker
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Studio program	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30 News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
3:45 Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Network program	'Yester-Thoughts'; organ
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sktech	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Charles Hector's Or.	On With the Dance	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Sportsmen's Show	Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	FuHon Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ran

Latest Community Fund Gifts Include $36,112 'Anonymous'

The Greater Boston Community Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more from individuals and organizations:

From Individuals—

$36,112, anonymous.
$2,000, Mr. and Mrs. Morris F. LaCroix.
$1,700, anonymous; Reginald Gray.
$1,600, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Friedlander.
$1,520, anonymous.
$1,500, Mr. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter.
$1,306, Christian Science committee, additional (total to date $3,317).
$1,200, Mrs. John F. Tyler.
$1,100, anonymous; Miss Emily S. Reed.
$1,087, anonymous.
$1,010, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge, Jr.
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$215, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Gutlon.
$210, Samuel and Edward Goldstein.
$200, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore G. Ames, J. Frank Brown, John K. Burgess, Julius Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hinkle, Dr. and Mrs. John Homans, Charles H. Hooke, Miss Helen S. Johnson, Mrs. George Lee, Mrs. George Lewis, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Richard Madden, Miss Teresa L. Merriam, Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Murray, Mrs. James Arthur Neal, Mrs. John H. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop H. Wade, Miss Florence B. Windom, Mrs. Andrew N. Winslow, Jr.
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$120, The Rev. and Mrs. Palfrey Perkins.
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$110, Mr. and Mrs. Ethelbert V. Grabill.
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From Companies and Employees—

$7,000, Sears Roebuck & Co.
$6,100, F. W. Woolworth Company and employees.
$5,500, Gilchrist Company and employees.
$4,992, R. H. Stearns Company executives and employees, first report.
$4,222, Dewey & Almy Chemical Company and employees.
$3,500, R. H. Stearns Company.
$2,000, Chandler & Company; Conrad & Co., Inc.
$1,850, W. T. Grant Company.
$1,250, Kennedy's, Inc.
$1,200, S. S. Kresge Company.
$1,189, Emery & Conant Company, Inc.
$1,050, Enterprise Stores.
$1,000, E. T. Slattery Company.
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$850, New England Trading Corporation.
$700, Chandler & Company employees, first report.
$675, Tanners Shoe Company.
$650, I. J. Fox, Inc.
$525, Buck Printing Company and employees.
$500, The Continental Clothing Company; Markson Brothers and affiliated companies, additional (total to date $4,000); T. Noonan & Sons Company; Trimount Clothing Company, additional (total to date $3,000).
$400, C. Crawford Hollidge, Ltd.; Shreve, Crump & Low Company.
$350, Colman Levin Company; E. N. Marcus & Co.
$340, A. Kopelman & Sons, Inc.
$326, Charak Furniture Company.
$309, Carver Dress Corporation employees.
$300, Independent Chair Company; Jay's, Inc.; Scott Furriers, Inc.
$283, Trimount Clothing Company, first report.
$263, Thomas Long Company employees.
$250, Columbia Coat Company and employees; Thomas Long Company; Morgan's, Inc., additional (total to date $1,600); Sears Roebuck & Co., Cambridge; A. Stowell & Company, Inc.; Washington Jewelry Company and employees.
$200, Cora Chandler's, Inc., and employees; Thayer McNeil Company; Edward E. Tower Company.
$185, H. C. H. Pant Company.
$180, N. Goodman Company.
$175, Barron Anderson Company.
$165, Stone's Express, Inc.
$160, R. & H. Pant Company.
$150, Kay Jewelry Company.
$149, Household Nursing Association—registry employees.
$145, Bleich Dress Manufacturing Company.
$138, Bigelow, Kennard Company, Inc., and employees.
$124, A. Stowell & Co., Inc., employees.
$120, Beale Brothers.
$110, Samuel Cohen & Sons.
$105, Gelles Neckwear Company; D. C. Percival & Co., Inc., and employees.
$100, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Boston Fur Club; Dainty Dot Hosiery Mills, additional (total to date $1,000); Gordon Brothers, additional (total to date, $350); S. H. Knopf Manufacturing Company, additional (total to date, $400); Leed's, Inc.; New England Overall Company; New York Mattress Company; Parke Snow, Inc.; Reed & Barton; Scott & Co., Ltd.; Warshauer & Franck, Inc.

Goodwin Hits At Drivers Of Army Trucks

A warning that drivers of Army trucks will be prosecuted for violations of traffic laws is sounded by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in letters sent to commanding officers of Fort Devens, Camp Edwards, and Westover Field.

The Registrar, in his letter, stated:

"A complaint has just come to my attention that a column of Army trucks was being operated on Route 128 between Dedham and Islington, and some of the vehicles continued on with unabated speed across an intersection after the red light was shown. This, of course, was a very dangerous thing to do, because when the green light showed on the other intersection persons operating from that direction had a right to think the road would be clear.

"I wish you would notify the drivers of Army vehicles that they have the same, but no more, rights than other citizens using the highways, and that if reports come to this office of violations for which licenses are taken away from other people, their right to operate in this State will be suspended.

"I know that you will agree with me that it would be bad business for persons attached to the Army to flaunt the law because of the bad impression it would make upon civilians, and I hope you will do all you can to co-operate with our department in the interest of safety."

Suffolk's Sheriff On Museum Board

Frederick R. Sullivan, Sheriff of Suffolk County, was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Children's Museum for a three-year term at the annual meeting held yesterday at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Newbury Street, Boston.

Theodore L. Eliot, a Trustee, was appointed to the new post of Assistant Treasurer, and the entire Executive Board, headed by Oakes I. Ames, President, was re-elected.

Officers include Frederick K. Morris and J. Gardner Coolidge, Vice-Presidents; Ernest G. Angevine, Secretary, and Mrs. Robert W. Sayles, Treasurer.

Trustees re-elected for a three-year term were Mrs. Samuel Mixter, Mrs. Charles D. Perkins, Mrs. Robert T. P. Storer, Robert W. Sayles, Henry Woodbridge, and Mr. Angevine.

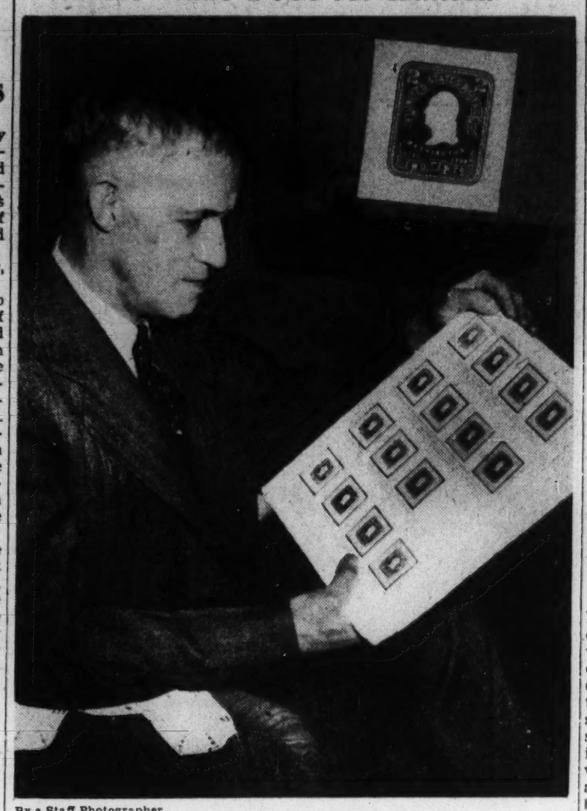
Miss Mildred E. Manter, Director of the Museum, which is a Community Fund agency, reported that 70,711 boys and girls had participated in organization activities during the year.

She said that the summer club known as the July Jaunters had shown an increased membership of 2,134. About 183,000 children attended the Museum during the past year.

Abington, Mass., Housing Project

A housing project in Abington, Mass., with Federal Housing Authority sponsorship, covering an area of 39 lots, is being studied by the Town's Selectmen and Assessors. The sponsors, who plan to erect 10 $3,000 homes as the first step in the development, have requested the acceptance of two of three streets laid out. The realtors backing the development believe that ultimate demands will make it financially possible for 100 homes.

He Made a Job for Himself



By a Staff Photographer

Howard Burgess of Brookline

He is shown with a rare collection of "1904 recuts" compiled by John Klemann of New York. Mr. Burgess's knowledge of this stamp paved the way for a unique business venture. Inset: One of 143 varieties of 1904 recut.

Electric Blankets Now Available

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 1—General Electric engineers have let it be known that with the departure of a carload of electric blankets to Texas, this item of manufacture leaves the semi-laboratory semi-pilot plant production stage for mass production.

It will now be available as a standardized product in five different colors. Because of the great contrast between daytime and nighttime temperatures, especially in winter months, coupled with the fact that most homes are not equipped with central heating plants, Texas is a region especially open to electric blanket salesmen.

These blankets, deeply-napped and soft weigh only five pounds, considerably less than the three ordinary blankets most people use in cold weather. Made of the finest selected wool and cotton with inherently greater warmth insulating qualities than many fine ordinary army blankets, the heating wires are hidden in individual channels between the double warp. A special transformer, placed under the bed, changes regular 110-120 volt house current to 10 volts, less than the voltage required to operate a toy electric train. The degree of warmth can be pre-selected and a thermostat automatically maintains that standard wether the room cools or grows warmer.

$1,000,000 Error Settled for $15.25

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Andrew Paananen, Carver, Mass., cranberry grower, had his last bit of fun with the Government over the $1,000,015.25 check he received as an AAA payment.

The Treasury received a letter from Mr. Paananen saying:

"I have received a check for $1,000,015.25 payable to my order. Will you kindly let me know if this was an error. Yours truly, Andrew Paananen."

Unlike the girl checker who failed to stop the payment last week because she didn't think an error of such proportion was possible, Treasury officials hurriedly wrote Mr. Paananen that the check was incorrect.

They also quickly canceled the check which Mr. Paananen had already surrendered to a secret service agent, and mailed him a new check for $15.25.

Groton Man Honored

The Massachusetts Forest and Park Association re-elected William P. Wharton of Groton President yesterday for his sixth consecutive term, and named Harris A. Reynolds of Belmont to serve his thirtieth consecutive term as Secretary.

'Cut Squares' Spell Prosperity for This Man

In 1934, when Howard Burgess of Brookline, Mass., was badly in need of a job, he had never heard of a "cut square."

Today he is one of a handful of men in the United States who are authorities on cut squares—a branch of philately which has been for the most part overlooked by stamp dealers and collectors. What's more, he has made for himself a job which provides a comfortable livelihood and takes him thousands of miles every year calling on his trade.

Cut squares is the stamp collector's name for postage embossed on envelopes and, according to Mr. Burgess, are as essential to a complete collection of United States postage as any adhesive stamp.

Mr. Burgess was in Washington when he got the idea which eventually set him up in his own business. Wandering through Smithsonian Institution one day between job-hunting expeditions, he came across the stamp exhibit and a boyhood interest was rekindled.

Adhesive Stamps

Like most stamp collectors, Mr. Burgess's youthful hobby had included only adhesive stamps, but while studying the Smithsonian collection he was attracted to the cut square variety. When dealers told him interest in this type was slight, Howard Burgess decided something should be done about it. Upon his discovery that one variety—the so-called 1904 recuts, a reissue of a 1903 stamp designed by Howard Mitchell, a Boston engraver—had 143 different dies, the idea sprung full bloom.

Securing a copy of J. M. Bartels catalogue of envelope dies, he found that few details of the 1904 recuts were known and that many of the issue were very rare. Realizing that "rare" was a word that collectors cannot resist, he determined to become a specialist.

An acquaintance with Prof. Alexander Dillingham of United States Naval Academy, formed as a rseult of an earlier business contact, gave impetus to his plan to go into the stamp business. The professor was an authority on cut squares, owning a fairly complete collection of all 19th and 20th-century issues.

The Professor gave Mr. Burgess about $15 worth of stamps and a key to the 1904 recuts, describing each of the 143 dies used. It required more than a year to become familiar with all types, which to the layman look as alike as two peas in a pod, but at the end of that period he was able to identify and classify each at sight.

Stock Acquired

Despite discouraging predictions of complete failure by stamp dealers, who told him there was no market for his stamps, Mr. Burgess resolved to give it a try. During the year spent in learning the stamps, he worked as handy man at a guest home on Tappan Street in Brookline, conducted by a cousin. When he isn't on the road he still makes his headquarters there.

Mr. Burgess's first selling experience was in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he arrived in 1936 with $10 worth of bicentennial envelopes purchased in Washington, about $15 worth of 1904 recuts, and a $2 bill. Pittsburgh stamp dealers were no more encouraging than those of Washington or Boston. They advised him to give up the whole idea. Undaunted, Mr. Burgees decided to look up individual collectors, and this idea started him on the road to success.

Interest Aroused

He didn't find collectors exactly clamoring for what he had to offer. Possibly it was his own enthusiasm that sparked theirs, for it didn't take long to arouse interest. His first two sales of 1904 recuts brought only $3.50, but when the second purchaser told him he would have paid $15 just as readily the stamp dealer felt he was on the right track.

Success didn't come immediately. While taking a final fling at security selling, his former work, Mr. Burgess became stranded in Henderson, Ky., but sold enough cut squares to pay his hotel bill and get out of town.

All that is past now. Today Mr. Burgess has clients all over the East and Middle West, and values the fine friendships developed as much as the business they bring him. He replenishes his stock of cut squares and 1904 recuts from dealers—most of whom still have little appreciation for the type.

Among his customers are educators, lawyers, doctors, in fact, most types of professional men, to say nothing of a bricklayer who is one of his best clients.

Some of the most valuable cut squares he has ever picked up, Mr. Burgess has found in what he calls "schoolboy collections" put out by unappreciative dealers and sold for 10 or 15 cents. One of them was worth $10.

Mr. Burgess's most prized possession is a recently acquired collection of 1904 recuts made by John Klemann, President of the former Nassau Stamp Co., New York. It is one of the most complete in existence, Mr. Burgess says.

During the past five years Mr. Burgess has traveled more than 100,000 miles selling his stamps. He hopes to extend his territory and is contemplating a trip to California. St. Petersburg, Fla., where many retired businessmen spend the winter, should be a good place to find stamp collectors, he believes, and he is thinking seriously of including it in his itinerary.—J. C. B.

3 New Englanders Get Hero Medals

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 1 (AP)—Three New Englanders have won Carnegie Fund bronze medals for acts of heroism performed within the past year.

John C. Wickes, City Councilor of Boston, and Eric Ober, of Suncook, N. H., saved children from drowning, and Francis D. Dimond, Jr., of Beverly, Mass., unsuccessfully attempted to save a companion washed off rocks into the sea at Magnolia, Mass.

Mr. Wickes swam 15 feet through icy water to pull Elliot J. Gillard from Muddy River, Boston, March, 7, 1940.

Mr. Ober saved Donald Gagne from drowning on May 10, 1940, in the swift Suncook River canal.

Mr. Dimond was injured in attempting to reach Clarence J. Kulberg, when a wave knocked the latter from seaside rocks at Magnolia on Sept. 2, 1940.

Yale Talk on Americas

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1 (AP)—Yale University announces a series of public lectures during February and March on Latin-American affairs.

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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Music

Symphony Hall.
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchester. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Kirsten Flagstad, soprano. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:20 6:25, 9:25. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. "Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan and Doris Davenport. 11:45, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle" featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 3:05, 6:30, 10. "A Little Bit of Heaven." 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:25, 9:20. "Father's Son," John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Burgess Meredith. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt: 9:30 a. m., 11, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 2, 5:45, 8:30. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

RKO-Boston—
"Who Killed Aunt Maggie," Wendy Barrie. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. "Along the Rio Grande," Tim Holt. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50. Stage show: 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Scollay—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astraire and Burgess Meredith. 11:35 a. m., 3:00, 6:55, 10:05. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Training at the U. S. Naval Academy," "Hollywood's 'Picture People,'" "Skiing With Otto Lang at Sun Valley," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 6:30, 10. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:10, 4:55, 8:10.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Uncensored War Pictures," "Historic Virginia," "Mack Sennett Comedy," "The U. S. Mint." Disney's Mickey Mouse and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Fire Over England," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 10:44 a. m., 1:35, 4:26, 7:09, 10. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise and Bruce Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:12, 5:56, 8:46.

Uptown—
"Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:10, 4:35, 8:20. "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 2:55, 6:35, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:15. Continuous 6:25-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Kit Carson." 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Trail of the Vigilantes." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2, 5:18, 8:15. "South of Suez," George Brent. 3:50, 6:40, 9:47.
Cleveland Circle: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "No, No Nanette," Anna Neagle. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:15, 9:45. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Bennett. "Blackout." Continuous show.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 2:57, 6:08, 9:14. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:35, 4:46, 7:52.
Dorchester: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 2:55, 6:15, 9:15. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10.
Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 11:30 a. m., 3:07, 6:42, 10:01. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 12:57, 4:34, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2, 5:42, 9:24. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 4:17, 7:57.
Park: "Down Argentine Way," "The Quarterback." 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2:52, 6:08, 9:24. "Romance on the Rio Grande." 1:37, 4:53, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Triple Justice," G. O'Brien. "North Sea atrol." 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Brent. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:30, 6, 9. "Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt. 4:10, 7:40, 10:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins and Claude Rains. 2:05, 6:21, 8:37. "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:25, 6:41, 9:57.
Mystic: "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero and Ustricia Morison. 2, 5:05, 8:10 "No, No, Nannette," Anna Neagle and Roland Young. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25.
Maplewood: "Texas Terror," "King of the Royal Mounted Serial, No. 10." "Friendly Neighbors." 1:45-11.
Orpheum. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "Devil's Pipe Line," Richard Arlen. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Blonde Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:45, 4:50, 8:05. "Thief of Bagdad" Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:50, 5:35, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 12:40, 4:23, 7:49. "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 2:39, 6:22, 9:48.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 2:30, 8:05. "Youth Will Be Served." 2:15, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:20, 8:20. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2, 9:30.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Pastor Hall," Wilfrid Lawson and Nova Pilbeam. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Thief of Bagdad," in technicolor, with Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero and Patricia Morison. "Where Did You Get That Girl," Helen Parish and Leon Errol.
Strand: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Little Men," Kay Francis. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Little Men," Kay Francis. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "East of the River," J. Garfield and Brenda Marshall. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.
Capital and Ball Square: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Pier 13," "Carolina Moon." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne and Ian Hunter. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "The Mummy's Hand." 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Too Many Girls." 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Secret Seven," Florence Rice and Barton MacLane. 2:19, 8:04. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," Dennis O'Keefe and Constance Moore. 3:43, 9:29.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "The Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Down Argentine Way," "Passport to Alcatraz," 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Cherokee Strip." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "The Flag Speaks."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "South of Suez," 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 3:30, 8. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 6:40, 9:45.

Red Cross Roll Rises In Greater Boston Area

Membership in the American Red Cross in Greater Boston increased 43 per cent in the 1940-41 Roll Call, a total of 112,500 persons contributing $227,700, it is announced. This figure includes subsequent contributions since the campaign closed Dec. 23.

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VALUES IN THE MAIN STORE — ANNEX — STORE FOR MEN — BASEMENT STORE

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

London Galleries Active

By Jan Gordon

London

Damage in far more than a just proportion has been done to the art galleries of London, yet one may be justly astonished at the vitality of art and its persistence under the present very difficult circumstances.

The National Gallery has, in some upper rooms, the greater part of the more important war paintings commissioned or bought by the Ministry of Information. In the lower rooms are two shows, the first a representative collection of the drawings of Augustus John, the second an assemblage of drawings and watercolors, rather misnamed "Some Drawings of the Last Fifty Years."

The Royal Society of British Artists has got together by far the best "society" exhibition that has been on show since the blitz-bombing began. At Picture Hire Ltd. one of the most brilliant members of the R. B. A., Carel Weight, has collected what remains of his work after his studio was hit by a bomb. For this reason he is unfortunately unable to show at the R. B. A.

At the Redfern Gallery is a characteristic gathering of wood-engravings by the late Eric Gill, A. R. A., together with a group of quick theatrical notes in pen and wash by Basil Jonzen, now a captain in the army. At the Leicester Galleries a number of talented works show Mrs. Leila Faithfull, one of our more promising younger women artists, still in search of a style but getting close to it. There is also a mixed room of works by contemporary British and French painters, and another containing a group of those thrilling lithographs made by the famous Frenchmen working in the medium round about the 1880's and '90s.

* * *

At Agnew's Gallery a collection of 50 pictures shows, but hardly at the highest peak, works by adherents of what have loosely been called the Bloomsbury and the Euston Road schools, led by Duncan Grant in the first instance and by William Coldstream in the second. At the Beaux Arts Gallery is a collection of recent and contemporary water colorists, from Muirhead Bone, Brabazon, Conder, John, etc., to Sickert and Ethelbert White. At the Fine Art Society Arthur Briscoe, R. E., is showing water colors and colored drawings of his special subject, sailing ships and seamen, and at the Walker Gallery is the thirty-sixth annual exhibition of Early English Water Colors.

I have given the list thus in extenso because I feel strongly that, as I have said, such persistence under such devastating conditions is triumphant evidence of the vitality of contemporary British art. It is also a noble tribute to those artists, collectors who, at great risk and certainty of small personal profit are upholding the aesthetic idea in the face of a senseless destruction.

Nevertheless, admiration for the gesture should not be allowed to disarm criticism, and however bold the showing the things shown may still be commented upon. Two marked and almost contradictory facts strike one before the war paintings. One is that artists have indeed predicted the future; there have been photographs in the daily press that might have come straight from the imaginations of Dali or Ernst, and the houses ruined by bombs once again prove Whistler's dictum that "Nature imitates art."

* * *

The second is that, in competition with nature, the artist lacks courage. Though John Armstrong long before the blitz gave our shattered houses dainty models to work from, the actuality has a more unequivocal affect, which even Graham Sutherland, who can draw horror from the mere withered branch of a tree, fails to put whole-heartedly over. Roberts, who has long been proclaiming that our laboring classes are no more than disguised robots, becomes now thoroughly convincing in his "Munitions Factory," and John Piper gets the weirdness of truth behind appearance by deliberate stylizations of a daring kind. Stanley Spencer, Paul Nash, and Eric Kennington touch, but only at times, points that they seemed to reach so easily during the War of 1914-18.

Perhaps that is the crux of the matter. At the best, the last war picked its own artists. Nevinson, the Nashes, Stanley Spencer, Kennington were certainly not the men that officialdom would have chosen; they were forced out by circumstances. Orpen and Sargent were the genuine official favorites. Today, though our choice is wider-eyed, I wonder whether the committee is not thinking too much in terms of art and too little in terms of expression. For in terms of war record the final factor is that expression becomes art, but art does not necessarily become expression.

Augustus John is probably the most sensitive, the most lyrical, the most spontaneous draughtsman of the female figure, clothed or nude, that Britain has produced, but—in talking of John one always at last come to a "but." Let us try to analyze the trouble. This, I feel, is that, despite the preface of the catalogue which says the contrary, John has always been an eclectic. He has never been able to divest himself of thoughts of other painters and be entirely himself. And in drawing, his odd eclecticism consists of a time lag between the two ends of his figures; the heads are in quattrocento the feet are baroque, if the heads are baroque the feet have reached Monet, and if the heads have reached Gauguin the feet have so far advanced that they are as yet non-existent. So that while admiring all John's qualities to their full we may yet be conscious of a lack—of what? Is it of a core?

"Some Drawings of the Last Fifty Years" also lacks a core, for though it gives us interesting examples of various artists it has no theme. Yet the theme was ready to hand. The greatest British pen-and-ink draughtsman of the last century passed on within the last 50 years, but Charles Keene is unrepresented. Yet not only was Keene the founder of a definite school of draughtsmanship, the impressionist school, but, born 20 years before Renoir, he suggested in black-and-white much of what Renoir did in color. A study of British draughtsmanship as developing from Keene to the present day would have given us something yet more worthy of a National Gallery enterprise.

Carl Milles

Gluck's 'Alceste' Revived at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Inevitably the production of Gluck's "Alceste" at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Jan. 24 surpassed in interest all other recent musical events in New York. So far as research has been able to discover there had been no previous production of the work in this country except at Wellesley College in March, 1938.

"Alceste," like "Orfeo," was, of course, the subject of much revision by Gluck himself. The original version, brought out in Vienna on Dec. 16, 1767, employs the Italian text of Calzabigi. The French adaptation, presented in Paris on April 3, 1776, differs considerably from the original in other respects than language, and it is the version on which modern productions are based. Incidentally, the great length of the opera makes more or less pruning of the score imperative.

The legend of Alcestis and her sacrifice has appealed strongly to poets, painters, and musicians. One thinks immediately of a tragedy by Euripides and a sonnet by Milton. And at least a dozen operas have had as heroine the altruistic wife of Admetus, the most famous, aside from Gluck's being, of course, Lully's (Paris, 1674). In Gluck's opera Alcestis is, one might say, the entire drama, as virtually she has to be. The devoted woman, whose love for her husband counts above all else, is rescued from a voluntary sojourn in the nether world only through the intervention of the god Apollo, grateful for past hospitality. But, he, watever his motive, remains the deus ex machina, and Admetus is little more than the excuse for the drama of his wife's sublime consecration and indomitable courage.

Concentrated thus upon the character of the heroine and the manner of her sacrifice, "Alceste" is less an opera than a ceremonial, and the dances in which the score abounds constitute an important part of the ritual. Musically "Alceste" has been called monotonous. The monotony, however, is related not to boredom, but to an unswerving fidelity to the dominating theme. Only one aria, "Divinités du Styx," and one dance piece, the gavotte that pianists play so often in transcription, are generally familiar. That has been the public's loss, for the entire score, from the first notes of the overture on, moves on a plane of lofty nobility, and some pages are of an irresistible beauty.

Owing to the paramount ritual quality, the setting and the dances are of the utmost importance in a production of "Alceste." In this instance any amount of pains have obviously been taken with the staging if not always with rewarding results. The scenery, of the columnar-curtain species, provides an early Mycenaean background for a Hellenistic opera in the classical (some might insist pseudo-classical) tradition of Racine and the French theater of his period. And in the midst of a picture that would be rather for the Greece of the Strauss "Elektra" than for anything by Lully, Rameau, or Gluck what should appear but the Apollo Belvedere, perched high on an elevation of raw rock apparently in a tin reproduction!

In general the staging was ornate and "arty," apart from the jumbling of periods and styles, and so a curious concomitant to Gluck's music, which is remarkable for the absence of superfluous ornament and in page after page for its undisguised austerity. There was a well-meant effort to have the ballet reproduce poses and grouping from Greek friezes, but the postures assumed were often so strained and the holding of them evidently required so much effort that the effect was usually grotesque and sometimes laughable.

One of the stage pictures, however, was genuinely beautiful—the tableau that concluded the second of the three acts, with a background that suggested the great painting of the seventeenth (rather than the eighteenth) century. The scene in the nether world was also discreetly realized, the monsters remaining only vaguely visible, though the trees hardly conformed to textual requirement. In the main, however, the spectacle in its over-elaboration and its clumsy mingling of discordant elements, caused one to reflect with what a beautiful and harmonious simplicity "Alceste" might be staged.

Fortunately the musical execution was superior. Ettore Panizza, the conductor, may not have followed the tempi traditional in France, but his interpretation was well-planned, consistently dramatic, always inspiriting, and especially fine in its constant appreciation of the dignity and grandeur of the score. The orchestra has rarely played so well this season, and the chorus discharged its important duties in the main creditably.

High praise is due Marjorie Lawrence for the excellence of her Alcestis, a role that vies with Isolde and Brünnhilde in its demands on the soprano's dramatic intelligence, temperamental force, and vocal accomplishment. Miss Lawrence is a far better actress than one usually sees in opera, and histrionically she could be praised without reserve were it not for a bit of over-posturing on her own part, doubtless imposed by the prevailing spirit of the spectacle as a unit. She sang with superb vocal resourcefulness, in real French, and with both feeling and style. If at first there was some lack of ease and security, those qualities were gained in due course. Her delivery of "Divinités du Styx" had trenchant accent and the grand manner, and in the final scene her "Arrête, o ciel, ah, cher époux" was an exceedingly beautiful example of the best singing.

Carl Milles in Boston

By Dorothy Adlow

The Boston Institute of Modern Art will have on display through March 2 works by Carl Milles. In keeping with the custom of the Institute, great pains has been taken to present this eminent Swedish artist to Boston in the most sympathetic and understanding way. It is not an easy task to exhibit sculpture within the confining limits of small galleries, when the works were destined for the outdoors amidst the play of fountains, the verdure of trees, against expanses of sky. These statues defy indoor enclosure particularly because of their artistic breadth and their poetic association with the elements.

From figurine to colossal statue, the sculptures are compact and intense. Milles is a romantic artist, given to extravagant gesture, to dramatic vision, to spiritedness and evocation, to symbol and allegory. He is the artistic descendant of Rodin, Bourdelle, and Michelangelo. He projects feeling, symbolizes struggle, exteriorizes thought in great, tortuous pulsating figures. He is not constrained by one method, for now he stylizes muscle and limb, now thrusts them into full articulation, showing both knowledge of and deference to anatomical design.

But it is never in the name of sheer faithfulness to surface appearance that he gives prominence to bodily contours, the mold and measure of limbs. No, he uses form for expression, as Rodin did. "The Astronomer" exhibits best his capacity to endow the figure with thought; it comes closest to "The Thinker." "The Astronomer" is far more effective than the "Monument to Genius" in which there is a wasteful expenditure in outflung limbs; nothing is held in reserve in such baroque declamation. The manner seems somewhat alien to the Nordic temperament, which is inclined to express itself in controlled stylizations.

Milles' skill is amazing. There is range in mood, as there is in technique, as there is in size and material. What is probably most attractive about his statuary is the fact that it is uncommonly free of that atmosphere of futility which envelops so much contemporary sculpture. The figures at the Institute are full of fight and feeling; they personalize nature, give prominence to man and his aspirations, to his struggles and fears. Such is the basic qualification of primitive and folk sculpture.

Most great sculptures of the past are impressive for their significance of mood or message, for their capacity to teach and preach; and more, for their ability to function simultaneously in a decorative way. Milles discloses often a close affinity with such forebears, as well as the great masters mentioned. The modern sculptor has had perhaps more than his measure of influence and inspiration. He has been deprived virtually of any opportunity to be original because of the availability of so much source material. Hence the peculiarly eclectic character of the plastic art of our time, and the confusion of styles. Milles is exceptional in keeping his intention clear and in adapting himself to modern architecture and modern materials. If he often portrays the strain and oppressiveness under which a sensitive man lives in the modern world, he is capable of expressing sublimity in the spare lineaments of fountain figures, epitomizing grace and abandon. If water is the accompaniment of all these fanciful decorations, the human figure is the melody.

Canadian Folk Painting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Andover, Mass.

Paintings by natives of County Charlevoix, Province of Quebec, have recently been placed on exhibition at the Addison Gallery of American Art. The pictures were meant to link up with the thesis of a larger display entitled "Regional Art (?)"

Provincial and peasant art, however, in its essence is non-regional. It takes schooling, and documented traditions, and local feeling, and fashion to mold a native style. Widespread investigation tends to show that children and provincials have a common artistic idiom, with little if any variation contingent upon latitude, longitude, language, or race.

The handsome Canadian pictures at Andover are a delight, and they provide refreshment to eyes which have just viewed sophisticated works of schooled artists. The colors are vivid and dramatic, the scenes graphically described, and the mood cheerful. "Grown-up" painters are inclined today to brood, mope, or gnash their teeth in paint. The provincials no doubt have their personal troubles, but they pick up their brushes for release, and swing freely and spontaneously, unburdened by pedagogical regulations.

The pictures at Andover are records of home life, indoors and out. They show the environment of these rustic folk who still ply their handicrafts, live close to nature, and have their measure of wholesome fun. They paint the countryside, which they know so well, for they have harrowed and harvested and ploughed through the heavy snows bedecking the land. The looms portrayed they have worked personally, the floors and walls of these domestic views they have scrubbed and painted.

There is an intimate, cogent character in these primitive efforts which is lost in the reflection and detachment of urban painters. The flowers come alive under their touch, the dance (for all the limitations in draughtsmanship) expresses abandon. What is most remarkable is an inexplicable underlying unity, a prevailing logic which supervenes without any coaching or guidance. There is even in some pictures a satisfactory handling of perspective.

The modern painters — Les Fauves—who a generation ago looked nostalgically back to pictures by young children, or who emulated with pretended naïveté the unschooled painting of Rousseau, le douanier, had good reason to seek refreshment in such sources. They precipitated a new standard, a reconsideration of artistic values, and they assumed a commendable attitude of humility toward the intuitive artist.

The painters of County Charlevoix speak the universal language of the folk artist. We observe at Andover that the inflections and accents are the same in this boundary-less art of free expression. The word regional loses relevancy under the circumstances.

The Nightingale's Year

By Harold Hobson

London

Undoubtedly, 1940 was the nightingale's year. There was no new Keats or Arnold, sighing of "magic casements" and "the tawny-throated." Instead, Judy Campbell introduced London, and London introduced the whole of Britain, to that particular bird who sang in Berkeley Square.

It began with a revue called "New Faces," which was presented at the Comedy in the spring of 1940. Nearly all the artists in this exceedingly clever show still had their name to make when the curtain went up on the first performance. Most of them were in the same condition when it came down, though they all showed themselves competent and amusing and pleasant people. But halfway through the first act, Miss Campbell, late of the Liverpool Repertory Company—an austere origin which, though distinguished, hardly suggests proficiency in the spangled sentimentalities of revue — sang the now famous lyric about the most musical, but, I fear—as the poem itself undesignedly reveals—most snobbish of birds.

I myself know nothing about music or dancing. It is with difficulty that I distinguish a choregrapher's steps from those other things of the same name in Russia; and I have to take on trust the distinction between a note on the piano and that of protest which one Government sends to another when airplanes have flown over its boundaries. Nevertheless, even with this rather slender critical equipment it did not take me five seconds to discover that Miss Campbell's nightingale was going to be heard about from John O' Groats to Land's End. My confidence in this was not shaken even by the fact that the poem was written by Eric Maschwitz. My record of prophecy, with regard to Mr. Maschwitz, is not good. I once declared that a play of his —"Balalaika"—would be off at the end of a week. It was still running to crowded houses at the end of a year. But happily I was right about the nightingale.

* * *

That bird has dominated Britain for the last nine months. It warbles its memories out of every loud speaker. It is whistled by all the butchers' boys. No concert for the troops or the munition workers is complete without its romantic recollections. Three separate times the B. B. C. has allowed a dramatic critic of solemn tastes and serious outlook to send his voice to the farthest confine of the United Kingdom in earnest assertion that Miss Campbell's rendition of the song is one of his most memorable theatrical experiences. Literary essays have been written—and, what is more, much more, they have been printed—about Miss Campbell and this song. She has been interviewed, and has declared that, delighted as she naturally is with the unexpected success of her performance, her heart is really in such parts as Lady Macbeth and the more tragic heroines of the classical English drama. The seal of triumph was set on the whole thing when Herbert Farjeon and Dorothy Dickson decided to choose the Nightingale, Berkeley Square, and Miss Campbell as the subject of their principal satire in "Diversion." What with nightingales through all the hours of day, and bombers through the night, Britain in 1940 was a whirr of wings.

Apart from this, it is hardly surprising that last year was not particularly noticeable for theatrical achievement here. "Thunder Rock" was the best and most striking play put on in town, and that came from America. London, however, welcomed it much more warmly than New York had done, and in a restricted way it greatly helped to sustain morale at as black a time in British history as has been known since the passing of the younger Pitt. Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson appeared briefly in an admirable adaptation for the stage of Conrad's short story, "Suspense," and Miss Edith Evans in "Diversion" magnificently bore witness to the unshakable courage of bombed East End Londoners.

* * *

There is theatrical activity in the provinces. Diana Wynyard and Rex Harrison are taking S. N. Behrman's play, "No Time for Comedy," to Blackpool and other places, whilst Jack Buchanan is contemplating appearing in the comedy thriller, "The Body Was Well-Nourished," in which Barry K. Barnes was playing in London when the Blitzkrieg started. Mr. Buchanan has for some time been toying with the idea of temporarily forsaking the musical comedy stage for straight parts, but this will be the first time he has actually done so.

In the suburbs there is still a certain amount of gallant enterprise. The Threshold Theater in Notting Hill, for example, has presented Baroness Orczy's "The Scarlet Pimpernel." This extraordinary play was for 30 or 40 years associated exclusively with the names of Fred Terry and Julia Neilson, and without them it seemed impossible that it would have any sort of validity at all. Sir Percy Blakeney is a character too flamboyant, too obviously romantic for the naturalistic actors of today. So at least one would have thought, but Mr. Robert Eddison, especially in the moments that call for a certain amount of pathos, does a lot to shake this conviction. The rest of the company, too is good, except in the prologue, in which the players did not know their own parts, and only a few scraps of anybody else's. In spite of the smallness of the Threshold stage, and the conventions of a drama in which everyone entrusted with a secret instantly seeks out an opportunity for bellowing it at the top of his voice, preferably when a spy is listening, this production of "The Scarlet Pimpernel" was really extremely enjoyable.

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1941 volume to date	13,294,670
1940 volume to date	15,991,105

Stock Trend Irregular In Short Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Early attempts to rally the stock market today were too feeble to amount to much and leading issues slipped into an irregularly lower groove near the start of the final hour.

Steels did fairly well for a while but eventually gave ground. Price changes, on the whole, were narrow either way and numerous shares held at yesterday's closing quotations.

Brokers continued to blame buying timidity mainly on louder talk of a near-by Nazi invasion of England, fears of expanding governmental industrial controls, apprehension over tax inroads on business and the apparent widening of labor rifts in important defense manufacturing fields.

Consolidated Oil was the liveliest mover, appearing in blocks of 500 to 5,000 shares at a decline of 1/8 at 5 1/2. Other losers on small turnovers were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Boeing, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Kennecott and Union Carbide.

Moderate resistance was shown by Consolidated Edison, Pennsylvania, Allied Chemical, J. C. Penney, United Aircraft, and Woolworth.

Corporate Bonds Off

Corporate bonds in the majority showed small losses today and many sagged into new low ground for the current downswing.

With traders waiting for decisive action on the lend-lease bill in Washington and in the battle of England, buying was hesitant.

Rails moved unevenly lower, despite indications numerous carriers fared well financially in January.

Some U. S. Treasury loans were marked down a little as the market looked forward to large-scale financing to meet the increased federal deficit for defense. The 3 1/8s of 1949-46 at one time were off 15-32nds.

In the corporate list, losers included Armour of Delaware 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Loew's 3 1/2s, Portland General Electric 4 1/2s, Montana Power 3 3/4s, Southern Pacific 4 1/2s and Studebaker 6s.

Fractional gains were recorded in Western Union 5s, Nickel Plate 4 1/2s and Alleghany 5s of 1949.

Italian and Japanese bonds eased fractions in the foreign section.

Security Prices Lower in London

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The securities market headed downward again today after initial firmness.

Brokers said that while there was no substantial selling, prices were marked down as a precautionary measure because buyers held off pending further news from the war and economic fronts.

Losses in domestic rails ranged to 1 1/4 points. Traders were inclined to take a little less optimistic view of revenue and dividend prospects.

Oils held up well, however, in view of satisfactory news from Libya.

Kaffirs moved narrowly both ways. Coppers and diamonds held quietly firm.

British government bonds ended unchanged to a trifle lower after a starting try at higher levels.

Small selling from the provinces unsettled the industrial list.

Wheat Prices Lower On Stop-Loss Selling

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Wheat prices dropped more than a cent a bushel here today to the lowest figures in three to four months and to levels 13 to 16 cents under year-ago quotations.

Stop loss selling and "short" sales, partly inspired by weakness of securities, undermined the market. Bearish trade statistics, including the huge domestic and North American exportable surplus and the new crop outlook, were underlying factors, some market experts pointed to the possibility of war developments which may affect prices.

Security Offerings Decline in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities declined somewhat during the week ended Jan. 30, totaling $62,358,973 compared with $73,794,500 the previous week, Poor's Publishing Company reported. In the same week a year ago new issues totaled $17,361,563.

Only 2 per cent of the week's offerings represented new money and that was raised by municipalities. Corporate financing was confined to refunding.

Comparisons follow:

	This Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Municipal	$8,728,500	$13,385,000	$14,617,500
Pub. utility	7,500,000	59,787,000	.....
Industrial	25,000,000	.....	.....
Miscelan's	.....	.....	2,122,000
Stock	21,130,473	622,500	622,063
Total	62,358,973	73,794,500	17,361,563

Britain Asked to Buy All of Cotton in U. S.

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—The National Cotton Council has asked Great Britain to make all its foreign cotton purchases in the United States.

Resolutions adopted at the closing session of its convention pointed out that Great Britain now is negotiating with Brazil and Peru for cotton, and asserted council belief all should be bought here since this nation is helping England supply its armies.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51	51	51	+1
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (4)	2	47½	47½	47½	Jan 31
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	6	6	6	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 29
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	40¾	39⅞	39⅞	− ⅛
7⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	½	½	Jan 28
7	4	Alaska Jun 1½k	5	4⅜	4½	4½	− ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 31
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8½	8¼	8¼	− ¼
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	18	18	18	Jan 30
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	6	21	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅜
12⅜	6⅜	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	151⅜	150½	150½	− ¾
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ½
16⅜	10	Allied Mills (1e)	3	12	12	12	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	6	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	4	78¾	78¾	78¾	Jan 31
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1¼e)	1	32	32	32	
18	11	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	17	16½	16½	Jan 30
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1¾	1⅞	1¾	Jan 25
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	14	14	14	−1
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	47½	47⅛	47⅛	Jan 31
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
75	41¾	Am Airlines (1e)	1	46	46	46	
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	3	7	7	7	− ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br S (2.10e)	3	35	35	35	Jan 31
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16½	85¼	Am Can (4)	3	87	86½	87	
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jan 30
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	27½	26¾	26¾	−1⅛
65	34	Am Car & F pf	5	62⅛	61½	61½	+ ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.40g)	4	19⅜	19	19	− ¼
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Jan 30
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	116	116	116	−2
9⅜	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
8¼	4½	Am Comm Al	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
15¾	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 31
3¼	1¼	Am Enceus Til	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 31
6⅝	2½	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 30
2⅜	⅞	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 30
28¼	10⅜	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	4	17	16½	16½	− ¾
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	Jan 29
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	6	34½	34	34	Jan 31
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L p pf (3)	11	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jan 27
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 31
3⅞	1⅛	Am Ice	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 31
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21½	21½	21½	Jan 27
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (8)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 27
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
22⅜	10	Am Locomotive	7	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
92	38	Am Loco pf (2k)	6	85	83	85	Jan 31
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jan 31
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 31
25	12¾	Am Metal (¼g)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 31
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	2½	2⅜	w 2⅜	− ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	2	42⅛	42	42	− ¼
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	2	34¾	34½	34½	− ⅜
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	11	6⅝	6⅜	6½	− ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	13	13⅝	13¼	13¼	− ¾
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	Jan 30
54	30¼	Am Sm&R (½g)	2	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
155½	122	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	150	150	150	Jan 31
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	53	53	53	− ¼
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¼g)	1	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	Jan 31
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jan 29
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	12	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	Jan 31
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	83	82½	82½	Jan 31
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 31
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	5	163⅜	163	163	− ⅜
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	71	70½	71	Jan 31
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	71½	71⅛	71⅛	− ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	−1
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	17	6⅛	6	6⅛	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	95¾	95½	95¾	Jan 31
12	6	Am Woolen	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	5	55	54¾	54¾	
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	6	6½	6¼	6¼	− ¼
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	32	24	23½	23¾	
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan 31
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 31
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	11	110¼	110	110¼	Jan 31
⅞	4	Armour Ill	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	− ¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	14	54¼	53¾	54	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Jan 30
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¼g)	5	31½	31	31½	Jan 31
11	6¼	Arnold C (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 31
9½	3⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 31
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6½	6½	6½	− ¼
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 29
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	2	97¼	95½	95½	Jan 29
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 30
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	32	21⅝	21	21⅛	− ½
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	2	64¼	64	64¼	+ ¼
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	9	15⅞	15⅜	15½	− ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Jan 28
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	17½	17¼	17¼	− ¼
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	23	22¾	22¾	− ¼
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jan 31
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 30
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	29	4⅜	4¼	4¼	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	17	15½	15⅛	15⅛	− ½
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 31
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5⅛	5	5	
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	6	6	6	6	Jan 29
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	9¼	9	9	Jan 31
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 31
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ¼
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	10	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	+ ¼
36¾	20¾	Bayuk Cig (1)	3	28	28	28	− ⅞
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23	23	23	Jan 30
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120	120	120	−1
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 30
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	6	35	34⅜	34⅜	− ⅜
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jan 28
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jan 31
93¼	63½	Beth Steel(1½g)	31	82½	81	82	− ¼
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	130	130	130	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25½	25½	25½	− ¼
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Jan 31
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¾e)	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	− ⅜
34	19¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	5	30½	30	30	Jan 31
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	20½	20	20	− ¼
24¼	17	Borden Co(.30g)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	− ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	4	17⅜	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 30
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	33	32	32	−1
7	4⅛	Brew Corp (.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 30
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¾e)	3	10¾	10½	10½	− ⅛
26¾	14½	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	7	22	21⅞	22	− ¼
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38	38	38	Jan 31
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 31
4⅛	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
24	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25½	12¾	Bklyn Un Gas	2	13	13	13	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 29
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	3	21	21	21	− ¼
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	8	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	12	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	2	28½	28½	28½	− ¼
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	− ¼
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	52¾	53	Jan 29
12½	7¼	Burr Add (.15g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅜	20½	20½	+ ½
5	2¼	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	3	9¼	9	9	− ½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jan 24
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	− ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 31
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry (.60)	3	13¼	13	13	
6⅝	2¾	Canadian Pacific	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	36	36	36	Jan 31
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 30
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	1	29	29	29	Jan 31
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(2e)	5	49	49	49	−1
56⅛	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	44⅜	44½	44½	
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	8	24½	24¼	24½	− ¼
22⅜	5	Celotex Cp (½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
3⅞	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 29
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	7	4⅜	4½	4½	− ½
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	30	30	30	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ¼
22	15	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 27
30¾	17½	Cham PF (.90e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jan 30
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 30
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	4	41⅝	41⅜	41½	+ ½
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 31
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 30
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
12½	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	7¾	7½	7½	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	6	40½	40	40	Jan 31
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	52	52	52	Jan 29
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 31
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 31
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
11	7⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	9½	Jan 29
16½	9	Chickasha (½e)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 30
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	22	64⅞	63⅜	64	−1½
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jan 31
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	35	35	35	Jan 31
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	29	29	29	−1½
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	7	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	Jan 31
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	3	101¼	101¼	101¼	− ¼
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan 30
20	10½	Colgate-P (1¼a)	3	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
102½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	2	101¼	101	101	− ⅜
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	1	26½	26½	26½	− ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	5	18¼	18	18	Jan 29
26¾	16	Col Br A (2e)	2	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	19	19	19	
1½	¼	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	− ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 31
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	Jan 30
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	6	28½	28¼	28¼	− ¼
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	101	100½	100½	Jan 27
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	35½	35¼	35¼	− ¼
113	97	ComTcv pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	Jan 29
16⅜	8	Comi Solv (¼e)	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	⅜	Com'th & South	8	¼	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	15	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	− ⅛
6⅛	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	Jan 31
31¼	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	2	26⅛	26	26	− ⅜
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ½
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	17	22¼	22	22	− ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (3)	3	106¾	106¾	106¾	
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 16
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
8½	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	157	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 31
5¼	2¼	Consoln Coal	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16½	16½	16½	− ½
108½	93½	Con Powpf(4½)	1	106⅛	106	106	Jan 31
19½	9⅞	Container (¼g)	1	14¾	14⅝	14¾	Jan 31
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	Jan 31
1⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	2	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	88⅛	88	88⅛	Jan 31
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	4	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (½e)	3	7¼	7	7¼	Jan 30
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	37	37	37	− ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	37	3½	3½	3½	
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	6	18	17⅞	18	
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Jan 31
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	6	16½	16	16	− ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56	55	55	Jan 31
65⅛	40½	Corn Prods (3)	3	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	− ⅜
7½	3	Coty Inc (½e)	5	4½	4¼	4½	
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	17⅞	17½	17⅞	Jan 31
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.60)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 31
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	− ¼
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(1½e)	2	24	23⅞	23⅞	
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	Jan 31
21½	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	8	14	13¾	13¾	− ⅜
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	12	40¼	39½	39¾	− ¼
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Prices Off Steadily During Week

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)— Wheat prices skidded downward this week with quotations dropping approximately four cents a bushel.

Declines were less than a cent a day, but they were steady. There was some selling, but buying power was limited and trade generally was narrow and quiet in character.

Crop Weather Favorable

Disturbing to wheat trade especially were reports of generally favorable crop weather over almost the entire wheat belt. Snow covered huge areas where alternate freezing and thawing without a snow blanket could inflict considerable damage. Moisture was plentiful in areas where subsoil moisture had been below par last fall. Signs pointed to early prospects of an excellent crop.

There was mounting concern, too, over elevator space. Many elevators are now filled with some 2,000,000,000 bushels of various grains. A bumper crop on top of the present stored wheat would create a serious storage problem.

The government is reported to be making an exhaustive survey of storage possibilities which grain dealers say, will give a clearer indication of what the government plans to do with the millions of bushels it owns or will own.

There was little cheer in estimates released during the week, indicating that total exports for the season would amount to about 29,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour, less than a year ago and far below normal. This would indicate a carryover of approximately 385,000,000 bushels, most of it government-owned or sealed under the loan program.

Corn Unsettled

Corn was unsettled during the week by reports that the government planned to sell 75,000,000 bushels on the open market. Grain men said most of it would be old corn, grown in 1937-38-39, and that the 69 cents a bushel price in Chicago would be four or five cents above current prices.

Oats, rye, soybeans all weakened with wheat during the week. Lard was depressed by liquidation selling and by uncertainty caused by fluctuating hog prices.

At the close of business yesterday, wheat was 3½-4 cents a bushel lower than the close one week before, corn 1⅞-2 cents down, oats ⅝-⅞ off, soybeans 2¾ down, rye 1⅞-2 cents off, and lard generally 23 cents down.

Refugee Capital Declared Showing Up in Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Latin America is beginning to feel the effects of refugee capital, according to Business Week.

More than $25,000,000 in flight from Europe has entered Brazil alone since the outbreak of the European war, continues the report. Some of it came from the countries of southeastern Europe, but much of it is from Holland, Belgium, or France—countries which had foreign exchange controls almost up to the time German troops started the blitzkrieg.

The Argentine, it is stated, probably has received at least as much of an influx as Brazil, for Buenos Aires is both a social and business attraction for refugees from such financial or industrial centers as Vienna, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Paris. It is said that Mexico, despite the recent radical attacks on capital by the Cardenas regime, has received the next largest share of refugee capital.

Currency Shipments

The article points out that in recent weeks unusually large shipments of United States currency have been arriving in New York from Mexico and the Far East. These shipments are being rushed into the country in the fear that the United States, in its new efforts to prevent Berlin from cashing in on hoarded funds which may have fallen into its hands in recently occupied territory, will suddenly impose a rigid control over all exchange coming into the country, similar to the one imposed by the British at the outbreak of the war. One New York bank only two weeks ago received a package of $100,000 in United States bills which had apparently been hoarded abroad and brought to Mexico by some refugee.

Brazil has been especially aware of the influx of refugee funds because they have already been invested in numerous industries. One of the largest of the new projects is a great tannery which has just been established by Belgians who fled ahead of the Nazi invasion. Though compelled to leave behind a big factory and well-established business, says Business Week, they had sufficient capital deposited outside Europe to embark on the new venture in Brazil from which they hope to supply both a local market and old customers of long-standing in the United States.

Another Belgian refugee, from Antwerp, has just re-established himself in the diamond-cutting business in Rio de Janeiro, and a long-established Belgian-controlled iron works in the Brazilian capital is being expanded now with capital brought from Belgium shortly before the invasion.

Both Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro attribute a part of their recent real estate activity to buying by refugees. Mexico has had the same experience. In all three countries, this form of investment has been necessitated because of the lack of any large security market.

Rumor of "Freezing"

It was the revival a week ago of the rumor that Washington contemplated the freezing of all foreign holdings in the United States which stirred new interest in the refugee capital question, the report states. Because the United States immediately froze all holdings in this country belonging to nationals of countries occupied by Berlin, any refugee funds which might have been on deposit in New York banks could be released only after permission in individual cases had been secured from Washington.

Another aspect of the foreign fund situation in the United States which is attracting considerable interest among bankers is the question of dividend and profit transfers to Berlin on German investments in American businesses. American bankers in Berlin, working with German authorities, placed these German investments in United States businesses in 1939 at $476,000,000. Against this are similar American investments in Germany of $714,000,000 on which almost no royalties, profits, or dividend payments have been allowed since 1931.

Demand of a growing United States group now is that all payments due German investors be paid into a fund in Washington from which at least the amounts due Americans from Germany would be drawn before the balance is transferred abroad.

Commodity Prices Highest in More Than Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A further rise in farm product prices, particularly livestock and poultry products, and continued stability in industrial commodities, characterized wholesale commodity markets for the week ended Jan. 25 the Department of Labor reported. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series advanced 0.2 per cent to 80.8 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest since January, 1938.

In the past seven weeks agricultural products have advanced 5½ per cent on the average, notwithstanding weakness recently in the grain markets. With few exceptions, prices of other leading groups of commodities have remained relatively stable.

Average wholesale prices for raw materials, including agricultural raw materials, rose 0.8 per cent to the highest level since January, 1938. Manufactured commodity prices advanced slightly, while the index for semi-manufactured articles was unchanged.

(1926=100)

Commodity Groups	Jan. 25 1941	Jan. 18 1941	P. C. Changes to Jan. 25, 1941, from— Jan. 1941	Jan. 27 1940
All commodities	80.8	80.6	+0.2	+2.1
Farm products	72.6	72.4	+1.7	+4.9
Foods	74.1	73.7	+0.5	+3.8
Hides & leath prod	102.6	102.9	−0.3	−1.3
Textile products	74.6	74.6	0	−2.7
Fuel & lig materials	72.6	72.6	0	+2.2
Metals & metal prod	97.8	97.8	0	+2.2
Building materials	99.5	99.7	−0.2	+6.2
Chem & allied prod	78.8	78.6	+0.3	+1.5
Housefurnish goods	90.5	90.4	+0.1	+0.7
Miscel commodities	76.8	76.9	−0.1	−0.8
Raw materials	74.9	74.3	+0.8	+2.2
Semimanuf articles	81.1	81.1	0	−0.1
Manufd commodities	83.9	83.8	+0.1	+2.4
All commodities other than farm prod	82.7	82.6	+0.1	+1.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.4	84.5	−0.1	+0.5

Livestock Prices Irregularly Lower In Chicago Market

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All species of livestock were under pressure this week, largely as a reflection of wholesale meat trade conditions, but the buying side was unable to obtain much advantage in a price way.

Fed steers and yearlings sagged early in the period, gathered some strength later, but finished with weakness an outstanding feature. Hogs lost considerable price ground before midweek, recovered most of the break and finished 5-10 cents lower than late last week. Fat lambs closed weak to 15 cents off, after having lost an early upturn. Prime steers topped at $16, hogs closed at $8.45 down, and best lambs available made $10.85.

Shippers, order buyers, and local killers apparently held limited steer orders and all interests cited unfavorable dressed beef markets as a reason for persistent price pounding. But sluggishness, rather than appreciable price changes, was a feature of the week's trade in the steer department.

Prime steers at $16 were followed by others at $15.90 and best light steers at $15.80 with yearlings up to $15.25. But the steer and yearling market as a whole was a $10-$14 affair. Offerings grading good and better predominated in the run and relatively few medium grades of value to sell at $9-$10.50 were included.

Two successive 15-25 cents declines early in the week resulted in enough supply curtailment to turn hog prices upward and closing levels were only 5-10 cents lower than late last week. All killers insisted that the pre-midweek downturn was required to adjust live costs to slow and lower wholesale pork markets.

Equitable Life Shows $162,000,000 Increase in Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States had total assets at the end of 1940 of $2,564,000,000, a gain of $162,000,000 over a year ago, Thomas I. Parkinson, President, said.

The society, Mr. Parkinson reported, bought $250,000,000 of high-grade railroad bonds in 1940 and carried $230,000,000 of the bonds on its book at year end. Market value was approximately $5,000,000 above cost.

Holdings of government securities totaled $220,000,000, of which $134,500,000 will mature within six months. Total government and other securities amounted to $1,524,000,000.

Market value of all securities, excluding governments, was $11,800,000 above the value at which they were carried on the books. Including governments, market value was $16,800,000 in excess.

Auto Assemblies Higher for Week

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News in its weekly survey of automobile plant activity said that passenger car and truck production this month will total 515,313 units, the largest January output in the history of the motorcar industry.

"This record-breaking output," the trade paper says, "is indicative of manufacturers building up reserve stocks of cars, with dealers in various parts of the country storing up cars in public warehouses against a possible shortage later on." The highest previous January output was approximately 450,000 units a year ago.

Assemblies for the current week were estimated at 122,531 cars and trucks, compared with 120,070 last week and 101,241 this week a year ago.

Automotive News placed production of General Motors divisions this week at 51,920 compared with 49,01 last week; Chrysler totals at 28,275 this week against 28,025 last week, and Ford assemblies at 26,850 compared with 26,710 last week.

Engineering Awards 57 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week totaled $98,834,000, a gain of 57 per cent over the same week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported. It marked the twenty-second consecutive week that awards have exceeded their values for the same period a year earlier.

Total awards were 37 per cent smaller than the previous week, however, because of a decline in Federal contracts. Private awards were 12 per cent greater than the week before but public contracts were 50 per cent smaller.

Compared with the same week last year, private work was 10 per cent higher and public construction was 112 per cent greater.

Comparisons follow :

	Latest week	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Private	$37,199,000	$33,120,000	$33,918,000
State and municipal	33,688,000	20,645,000	21,454,000
Federal	27,947,000	120,409,000	7,570,000
Total	98,834,000	156,174,000	62,942,000

Goes on 48-Hour Week

NEWPORT NEWS, Va (AP)—The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, which has defense contracts amounting to approximately a half billion dollars, has announced an eight-hour, six-day week starting Feb. 3. The plant has been operating on a 45-hour basis. General Manager J. B. Woodward, Jr., said that the change was "in conformity with the expressed desire of the Navy Department."

Method for Defense Material Standardization Is Developed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Adoption of a special method for quick action in developing emergency standards for defense purposes which would make it possible to turn out standards for parts and materials used in defense production as rapidly as is consistent with good technical jobs is announced by the American Standards Association.

"It is highly desirable that the American Standards Association be prepared to act promptly on requests for the preparation of standards for use in the national defense program," the committee drawing up the new procedure declared. "In order that such requests can be met with the speed that is essential, it is obviously necessary to greatly abbreviate the normal procedure of the association."

Special Procedure

The emergency procedure will empower special committees to act for the association in starting new work, appointing technical committees and in approving emergency standards, which will be issued by the association under authority of its standards council.

The association hopes to be able to serve the United States Government as the British Standards Institute and the Standards Association of Australia are serving the British Empire during the present emergency. The British organization has played an important part in estimating tinplate requirements.

Each section of the industry was asked to standardize its requirements for tin cans in order to effect economies in the use of steel.

It was estimated that as a result of the work of this agency a saving of between 40,000 and 50,000 tons of tinplate a year has been brought about. In another case of standardization, 60,000 tons of steel are being saved yearly, it was said.

The British Standards Institute has carried through a number of jobs for its government, including specifications for air-raid shelters and methods of securing effective blackout at entrances to buildings.

Any request for the development or adoption of a standard in a certain industry will come before the chairman of the council, and if he decides the standard is urgently needed in the interest of national defense, he will advise the council to that effect. The chairman, together with the head of the appropriate committee, will act for the council on approval of the prospective standard, its scope and the method of procedure.

Referred to Committee

In case of standards drafted by emergency technical committees, the draft will be referred to a reasonable number of committee individuals in the groups substantially concerned with the subject of the standard.

The chairman of the council will act on the approval of a defense emergency standard upon favorable recommendation of a committee or the board of examination, but a one-sixth negative vote of the board of examination will prevent issuance of the standard.

Among defense jobs the association is already working on are: tool steels, screw threads, bolts and nuts and wrench head openings, machine pins, wire and sheet metal gauges, mechanical fits and statistical methods of quality control in mass production.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Ca Car & Fdry pf	42c	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 21
Curtis Pub Co $7pf	75c	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 20
Intl Rys C Am pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
United Chem pt pf	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Reduced				
United Gas Imp	20c	Q	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Extra				
Ga Homes Ins	15c		Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Imp Tob Gt B & I	5%			
Nat Un Fire Ins (Pitts)	$1		Mar. 3	Feb. 10
Revere (Paul) F I	10c		Feb. 1	Jan. 28
Storkline Furn	12½c		Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Irregular				
Am Arch	25c		Mar. 3	Feb. 20
Bethlehem Steel	$1.50		Mar. 4	Feb. 11
Hollophone Co	35c		Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Marath Pap M Co	25c		Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Shell Union Oil pf	5½%			
	0.91667		Mar. 1	
Wash Ry & Elec	$10		Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Wash R&E par un	25c		Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Initial				
Colonial Strs Inc	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Ga. 5% cum pf A	62½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Harshaw Ch Co 4½% cum conv pf	56¼c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Increased				
Allied Kid Co.	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 11
Resumed				
Ca Dry G Ale	15c	Q	Mar. 24	Mar. 10
Lane Bryant	25c		Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Sagamore Mfg	$1		Feb. 4	Jan. 28
Final				
Imp Tob Gt B&I	7½%			
2d Invest Cp (RI)	75c		Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Tob Sec Tr ord	11½c		Mar. 6	Feb. 4
Do. def	4.5714%		Mar. 6	Feb. 4
Stock				
First N B & Tr (Bridgeport)	20%		Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Holyoke N Bk	10%		Feb. 1	Jan. 30
Inter-Oc'n Sec, A&B			Mar. 17	Mar. 1
Regular				
Ainsworth Mfg	25c		Feb. 14	Feb. 7
Am Chain & Cable	40c		Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Am Metal Co	25c		Mar. 3	Feb. 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 20
Amer Meter Co	75c		Mar. 15	Feb. 26
Am Tobacco	$1.25	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 10
Do B	$1.15	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 10
Bethlehem Stl pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Bost W Hose & R	50c		Feb. 25	Feb. 15
Calif'w Sts L Ins	50c		Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Ca Gen Elec	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cedar Rap M&PCo	75c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Central Ry Sig Co pf	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Class A	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Mar. 13
Chartered Tr&ExCo	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Chase (A W) Co Ltd				
6% non-cum pf	50c	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Civic Fin Cp 80c pf	20c	Q	Feb. 1	Feb. 1
Consol Amusement	40c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Cream of Am pf	87½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Curtis PubCo pf pf	75c		Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Falstaff Brew	15c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 15
First N Tr & Sav Bk (San Diego)	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Do pf	31¼c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do pf	31¼c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
First St P Soc	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Fitzsimmns&CD&D	25c		Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Ft Wayne N Bk	40c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Gen Hos Co pf	$2.87½	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Ga Home Ins	50c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Gossard Co (HW)	25c		Mar. 1	Feb. 13
GriesedieckWB pf	34⅜c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Hall Lamp Co	25c		Mar. 1	Mar. 1
Hollophone Co pf	$1.05	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Holyoke N Bk	$1	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 30
Horn&H(NY) pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Intl Bus Mch	$1.50	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 21
Inter-Ocean Sec pf	50c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Jeffer'n Std L Ins	75c	S	Jan. 31	Jan. 27
Jewel Tea	60c	Q	May 20	Mar. 6
Kalam Veg Parch	15c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Lake of the Woods M pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Le T'rn'u (RG) Inc	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Life Savers Corp	40c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 7
Madison Sq Gar	25c		Feb. 28	Feb. 14
McClatchy NewsP	7%			
pf	43¾c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 27
Do 7% pf	43¾c	Q	May 31	May 30
Do 7% pf	43¾c	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 30
Do 7% pf	43¾c	Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 28
Mid'd Mut L Ins	$2.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Milwaukee Term	50c		Jan. 23	Dec. 20
Moore DGCo(WR)	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Do	$1.50	Q	July 1	July 1
Do	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Do	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Nat Contain Corp	25c		Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Nat Battery pf	55c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Natl Lead pf A	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Nat Union Fire Ins (Pitts)	$1.50		Mar. 3	Feb. 10
1900 Corp A	50c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Do B	12½c		Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Norfolk & W RR	$2.50	Q	Mar. 19	Feb. 28
Ohio Water Service Co				
Cl A	$1		Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Okonite Co	$1.50		Feb. 1	Jan. 28
Photo Eng & El	50c	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Piper Aircraft Cp conv pf	60c		Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Petrol Q & G Co. Ltd	2c	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Potter Tr&Tr(Pitts)	15c		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Provincial Bk Ca	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Pressed Met Am	25c		Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Public Nat Bk & Tr (N Y)	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 29
Reading Co 1st pf	50c	Q	Mar. 13	Feb. 20
Revere (P) Fire Insurance Co	60c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 28
Rochester G & El Corp 6% pf C	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 11
Do 6% pf D	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 11
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 11
San Diego G&E	7½c		Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Smith Alsop P & Va Co 7% pf	87½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Sonotone Corp	5c		Mar. 25	Feb. 28
Do 60c cum pr pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
2d N Bk (Paterson)	$5		Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Standard Brands	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 14
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	June 16	June 2
Stromb'g-Carl Tel Mfg Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Storkline Furn	12½c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Swan-Finch O pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Taylor & Fenn Co	$2		Feb. 1	Jan. 29
Trx T Coal 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Unit Eng & Fdy	50c	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Unit Gas Imp Co 5$ pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
U S Steel	$1		Mar. 20	Feb. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 3
Va Coal & Iron	50c		Mar. 3	Feb. 20
Wayne Pump	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Wilson Line	$1	S	Mar. 15	Feb. 28

*One-fortieth share Inter-Ocean Reinsurance.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan. 30 compared with Jan. 30, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $17,163,070.55 ($13,315,459.82); expenditures $32,211,887.68 ($27,065,342.42); net balance $1,407,895,040.29 ($2,332,403,237.58); working balance included $665,743,909.13 ($1,621,589,303.23); customs receipts for month $31,834,674.32 ($34,827,304.43); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,250,461,100.95 ($3,045,321,310.63); expenditures $6,257,379,273.94 ($5,456,162,391.74); excess of expenditures $3,006,918,172.99 ($2,412,841,081.11); gross debt $45,227,123,474.90 ($42,128,087,933.63); increase over previous day $1,481,658.69; gold assets $22,111,265,543.29 ($17,927,165,774.88).

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	123.22	28.08	19.58
Net change	−.91	−.17	−.03
Previous close	124.13	28.25	19.55
1940-41 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940-41 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

11 Commodities (1924-26 = 100)

Today's close	Prev. close	55.82
Month ago 57.09	Year ago	58.21
1940-41 high 64.07	1940-41 low	48.74

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Feb. 1

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables†	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.2397
Switzerland—franc	.2325	.2325	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0270
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finmark	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2375	.2375	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3975	.3975	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.8180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2406	.2406	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Straits Settlements—dol	.4753	.4753	.9813
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8287	.8287	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 3⅛s 49-46	111.19	111.19	111.19

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	107.7	107.7	107.7

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
6 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	45	45	45
18 Alleghany cv 5s 55	95	94½	94½
2 Alleghany cv 5s 49	82¼	82¼	82¼
20 Alleghany 5s 50 st	58½	58⅛	58⅛
5 Allegh Val 4s 42	103½	103½	103½
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
12 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅛	108	108
11 Arm Del 4s 55	105¼	105	105
5 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
18 AT&SF 4½s 48	103½	103¼	103½
1 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63¼	63½
1 Austin&NW 5s 41	99½	99½	99½
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	69	69	69
2 B&O 95 st A	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
8 B&O 95 st C	45½	45⅛	45⅛
15 B&O 96 st P	39½	39½	39½
10 B&O cv 60 st	17⅛	17	17
2 B&O 4s 48	69⅛	69	69
12 B&O S W 50 st	47½	47¼	47½
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	54	54	54
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105	105	105
24 Beth Stl 3s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Boston&Me 4½s 70	24⅜	24	24¼
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
7 Bush Term 5s 55	45	44¾	44¾
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	95	95	35
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	92½	92½	92½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	68	68	68
4 Can Pac 4s perp	54½	54½	54½
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Celanese 3s 55	98	98	98
9 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
22 Cen of Ga vn 5s 45	7	6¾	7
9 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	6	6	6
17 Cen Pac 5s 60	49¾	49	49
9 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	75	75	75
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	86⅛	86	86⅛
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	77½	77½	77½
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99⅞	99½	99½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94	94	94
1 Chi&Ill 5s 51	15½	15½	15½
6 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 CM&SP gen 4s 89	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
10 ChiNWgn 5s 87	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Chi&NW 3½s 87	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 CRI&P 4s 88	16¼	16	16
10 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Ch&W Ind 5s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
10 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	112	112	112
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	77½	77⅜	77½
2 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Col&So 4½s 80	13½	13½	13½
2 ColmbiaG5s 52 May	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 ColumbiaG 5s 1961	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 MomlMack ine 6% ww	38½	38½	38½
2 Comwith Ed cv3½s 58	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
7 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104	104	104
11 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105½	105	105⅛
17 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
7 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	105	105
3 Crane Co 2¾s50	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Curtis2Pub 3s 55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107	107	107
8 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	51⅛	51	51⅛
1 D&RG 4s 36	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6 D&RG West 5s 55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 Don Chem 2¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
13 Erie rfg 5s 67	18¼	18	18
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	18	18	18
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	44	44	44
3 Fid Lt&T2½s 42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	66	66	66
1 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	86⅛	86	86
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
13 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	92¾	92½	92½
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98½	98½	98½
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	37½	37½	37½
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	83½	83½	83½
25 Hocky V 4½s 99	128½	128½	128½
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	30¼	30¼	30¼
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	46¾	46¾
6 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	13	13
4 Ill Cen 1st 3½s 51	89¾	89¾	89¾
4 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s'51	60	60	60
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	43	42⅝	42⅝
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	49¾	49¾	49¾
3 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	72½	72½	72½

Commerce and Finance

Wholesale Business Brisk as Retailers Place Heavy Orders

Business and Industry

Farm Crop Control May Be Extended

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government control over the production and marketing of major farm crops may be extended this year far beyond the scope of the past, Agriculture Department officials said.

Increasing surpluses in cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, lard and many other farm products make more rigid measures necessary, they said. The Government itself has more than $1,000,000,000 invested in such surpluses.

For the first time since inauguration of New Deal crop control measures in 1933, the department is preparing plans to invoke strict marketing quotas on the midwest's two major crops—wheat and corn. If the growers vote approval of such quotas, farmers would be required to limit sales and feeding to allotments given them by the department, or pay stiff penalty taxes.

Federal control over marketing of this year's cotton and tobacco crops has already been authorized. This will be the fourth consecutive cotton crop sold under Government restrictions, and the second tobacco crop.

Surpluses of cotton, wheat, tobacco and corn are of record proportions. Much of the unmarketable supplies are stored under government loans to producers. Officials said two factors contributed to this situation: (1) shrinkage of foreign markets as a result of war blockades and increased world competition, and (2) higher yields resulting from technological developments.

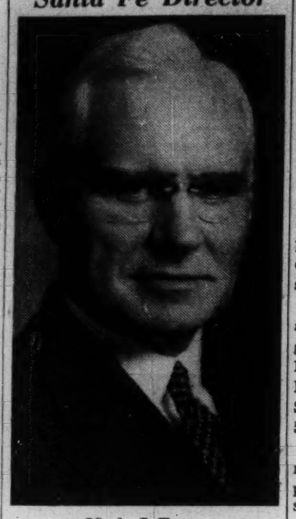
Heretofore, wheat and corn farmers have been subject only to voluntary control phases of federal farm programs under which growers received planting allotments. Farmers were free to abide by or ignore these allotments, but only those who adhered to them were eligible for maximum government benefit payments. Farm subsidies for all crops totaled $766,000,000 in 1940.

Quotas on corn and wheat would have to be approved by two-thirds of growers voting in referenda. The wheat referendum would be held in May or early June, while that for corn would be conducted in September.

Officials said only adverse crop developments in the spring or summer or a sharp upturn in farm exports would eliminate the need for quotas on wheat and corn. Winter wheat crop prospects are the best in many years.

Officials said marketing quotas might be followed by a sharp reduction in planting allotments for 1942.

Santa Fe Director



Merle J. Trees

Vice-President of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., elected a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. He succeeds the late William B. Storey.

Chrysler Reports Year's Army Orders

DETROIT (AP)—Chrysler Corporation disclosed that its plants in the United States and Canada have booked orders during the last 12 months for more than 69,200 Army trucks, with a total value of approximately $68,000,000.

Latest order to be received by the corporation's Fargo division is for 11,781 vehicles for the United States Army, arrangements for which were completed Jan. 27.

The new units, chiefly of the ½-ton four-wheel drive type, are to be used as weapon carriers, command and reconnaisance cars, field radio vehicles and ambulances and other special types.

Retail Sales 8 to 12 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Snow in many parts of the East and Middle West this week brought increased demand for heavy apparel, and sales at retail stores averaged 8 to 12 per cent above last year for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Percentage increases in sales over a year ago for the seven major regions were estimated as follows: New England 6 to 10, East 7 to 11, Middle West 10 to 16, South and Southwest 9 to 14 each, Northwest 5 to 9, Pacific Coast 4 to 8.

Wholesalers also enjoyed a brisk run of business as retailers began placing substantial orders for spring goods.

"Although storms cut somewhat into store traffic, snow and lower temperatures gave an added fillip to retailers' clearances of winter merchandise," the credit agency said. "Buying of winter sportswear, men's overcoats, women's furs and furred coats perked up noticeably."

Drug stores reported sales heavy, grocery volume remained close to 10 per cent above last year, and automobile sales were still running more than 20 per cent higher.

"Retailers continued to buy heavily for spring," said the agency, commenting on wholesale trends. "Covering was for as much as 90 days ahead, with quantities larger than a year ago. Immediate or early delivery, however, was still being emphasized on many types of orders."

Mail orders and the heavy bookings of road salesmen were maintaining sales volume. It was frequently reported that road orders were exception, from the point of view of both quantity and price.

English Banker Here To Liquidate British Holdings in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Sir Edward Robert Peacock, Director of the Bank of England, arrived Friday on what he said was a hurried special mission to liquidate British holdings in this country to provide immediate payment for war purchases.

Accompanied by John C. H. Williams, another director of the bank, Sir Edward said he would leave for Washington at once to confer with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Sir Frederick Phillips, representing the British Treasury in Washington, and British Embassy attachés. He arrived on the Yankee Clipper.

The banker said he did not know the value of British assets in this country and added that he would concern himself with the "question of getting rid of British holdings in America."

His nation, he said, was trying to raise money to "get the things we want to buy."

This effort, he continued, required raising of revenue in the United States through negotiable securities which had been on sale for some time and the disposal of fixed assets such as properties of British concerns having subsidiaries in this country.

The sales, he said, would be handled through his mission rather than directly by the government.

He said he did not know how long his mission would require.

Universal Cry of Gold Is Never Stilled

California Division of Mines; The Colorado Association

Upper left: Gold mine in Siskiyou County, Calif. Upper right: Gold dredging scene in California. Center: Old-time gold prospector doing a little panning. Lower: Hydraulic gold mining in California.

Inter-American Bank Plans Now In Final Stages

WASHINGTON (AP)—As a further step in strengthening western hemisphere economy, the administration is preparing to ask Congress soon, it was learned, to hasten establishment of an inter-American bank.

Eight other American republics have signified their intention of participating in the project which may become the chief intergovernmental medium for stabilizing the economy and currency of Latin American nations.

Organization of the bank awaits Senate ratification of the convention, and congressional authorization of this government's financial subscription in the institution which is to have a minimum capital of $100,000,000.

Governmental officials have been conferring this week on final details of the plan preparatory to requesting speedy action by Congress.

The inter-American bank plan grew out of the Panama Conference of American Foreign Ministers in 1939. It calls for a minimum United States contribution of $5,000,000 to the bank's capital and equal or smaller amounts from the other participating countries. Thise which have indicated their intention of participating are Brazil, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.

Under the proposed charter, on which officials have been working, the bank would have broad powers in helping to stabilize currencies, promoting industrial development in the Americas, and otherwise strengthening the economic system of the various countries.

It could grant loans or credits to governments or individuals or guarantee loans.

The bank was expected to function in close collaboration with the American Export-Import Bank, which received a $500,000,000 authorization from Congress last year for assisting other American republics as an economic defense measure.

Of this amount, only about one-fifth has been used thus far because, officials said, some of the more distressing economic conditions foreseen as an outgrowth of the war have not yet developed.

'Tax Strangulation' Is Criticized At Realty Conference

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Real estate men criticized "tax strangulation" here, and called upon their colleagues to help "stir the idle resources of a great nation" for national defense.

"In the midst of all this talk about building battleships, and airplanes, and long-range guns," declared President Morgan Fitch of the Chicago Real Estate Board, "the only adequate defense that any nation can have is in the vitality and the courage and the industry and, most of all, in the ability of its people to produce."

He addressed the South Central Conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Mr. Fitch said that in Chicago bank deposits exceeded $4,000,000,000, but that the money loaned by those banks, "which is used in productive enterprise," was "hardly more than $800,000,000."

"American society needs homes, it needs the strength provided by home-owning families, it needs housing," he asserted.

"Social evils that are fastening their tentacles on all American life—exorbitant taxation of real estate, expanding areas of metropolitan blight, over-rapid urban decentralization—can be licked; but only when intelligent Americans are ready to make a back-breaking, brow-sweating job of civic welfare."

Hugh C. Potter of Houston, Tex., told the convention that real estate, "already overtaxed," merited "preferred treatment" when the federal government passes the cost of national defense to the taxpayers.

"All realize that the local tax burden upon real estate has been far too heavy and that it takes a far higher percentage of actual net profits from real estate operation than is taken by taxation from profits in any other field of endeavor."

Case Executive Resigns

RACINE, Wis. (AP)—H. H. Biggert, a director and vice-president of the J. I. Case Co. for 14 years, has announced his resignation. He said personal business would require his attention for the present but that he might return to the farm machinery equipment industry in an advisory capacity later.

Gasoline Pump Makers Charged With Price Fixing

CHICAGO (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury which investigated charges of monopoly in the gasoline pump industry indicted the Gasoline Pump Manufacturers' Association, four companies and five individuals. Two indictments were returned.

One charged the fixing of arbitrary and non-competitive prices in the sale of computer pumps. It named the association, which has headquarters in New York, G. Denney Moore of White Plains, N. Y., identified as its secretary, and the following:

The Wayne Pump Company and the Tokheim Oil Tank and Pump Company, both of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Gilbert and Barker Manufacturing Company, West Springfield, Mass.; Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford, Conn.; B. F. Geyer, President of the Wayne Company; S. C. Hope, President of Gilbert and Barker; G. H. Anthony, President of Veeder-Root, and J. H. Chaplin, a Vice-President of Veeder-Root.

The other indictment, which alleged the establishing of a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of computer—or "cash register type," pumps, gasoline pumps and computing mechanism, also named the four companies and the four officials.

Shortly after the indictments were made public, Charles L. Byron, attorney for the Wayne company, issued a denial that his company had violated the anti-trust laws. He declared that the Wayne company developed computer type gas pumps, that it held the patents, and that "instead of trying to monopolize the business," had granted licenses to its competitors.

"However," his statement said, "in granting licenses Wayne fixed a minimum selling price. . . . This is no violation of the anti-trust laws."

The Wayne, Gilbert and Barker, and Tokheim companies, described as the "big three" in the industry, were accused of using patents owned by the Wayne company to monopolize the manufacture and sale of computer pumps and computer mechanisms.

The grand jurors spent a month on the case.

Navy Tungsten Turned Over To Steel Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy has arranged to turn over its reserve stock of tungsten to the steel industry, it was learned, to overcome a temporary shortage of the mineral which caused some plants to face the possibility of stopping work on defense contracts almost immediately.

Tungsten is used to alloy steel for high speed cutting tools and armor-piercing bullets.

The Navy supply of about 228 short tons of tungsten ore, the variety known as schellite, is valued at about 428,000. It was purchased some time ago with funds which Congress provided to enable the Navy to build up reserve stocks of critical materials for use in an emergency. The purchase was made before the present program of the government to accumulate national stock piles of several such materials.

The transfer to the steel industry, authoritative quarters disclosed, was recommended by the office of production management. Officials there declared there was no prospective long-time shortage of the mineral.

In other quarters, it was explained that schellite requires no further processing before being added directly to steel in the mills. Government stocks now being acquired, it was said, are largely wolframite, another variety of the ore, which must be refined before use in the steel industry.

One official in touch with the situation attributed the present shotrage to the closing of the Burma Road from China last fall. He said shipments were interrupted at that time, but since have been resumed.

During 1939, the United States imported from China 1,656,000 pounds of the ore with a tungsten content of 900,000 pounds. It also imported 307,000 pounds from Mexico, 200,000 pounds from British Malay and 180,000 from Bolivia.

On the average, in recent years the United States has imported 50 per cent more tungsten than it produced.

The principal domestic supply comes from Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, California, Montana, Utah and Washington.

Budget Head Says Bankruptcy Talk Is 'Sheer Nonsense'

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. (AP)—Harold D. Smith, Director of the Federal Budget, termed "sheer nonsense" talk that the administration's "fiscal policy is leading to national bankruptcy."

"From the aspect of public as well as private finance," he declared, "I think we can agree that this country is fully prepared to meet whatever fiscal contingency may arise."

Mr. Smith addressed finance officers and economic authorities at the University of Alabama.

Mr. Smith asserted the "fiscal importance of the debt is measured in interest charges."

"The interest on the present federal debt amounts to $1,100,000,000 in 1941; it was 742 millions in the fiscal year 1933. In the same period the national income rose from . . . 42 billion dollars to about 72 billion dollars. . . .

"The increase in interest charges is negligible compared to the increase in national income."

Quest for Gold Goes On; Mining Increases in West

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Men operating great bucket-line dredges that chew up land by the acre, men operating nozzled streams of water that hit like dynamite, men drilling and blasting deep down inside the West's mountains—these, in their peculiar ways, are helping to formulate an answer to that universal but very personal question: "After the wars, what?" These are writing their answer in gold.

The age-old quest for the golden fleece goes on. Argonauts with drag-line dredges are sifting the bouldered gravel of prehistoric river beds, of glacial moraines long since covered with forest or orchard or farm. Other argonauts of this machine age are dissolving mountain-sides with harnessed water, or probing their interiors, a mile deep or more.

Gold! It is still there, in those hills and valleys, and men are diligently bringing it out, a flake, or a pinch of dust, or a glistening lump at a time. In most of the states that come within the meaning of the phrase "Far West" the process is going on, and even more intensively now than formerly.

Gold Always in Demand

The gold being mined today has little to do with current wars; it is being brought forth from its hiding places against the time when war is gone again from the face of the earth, and men are building and sailing the peaceful seas and trading with each other again as they have done since the dawn of history.

The United States has no need of more gold. Its vaults are full of heavy yellow bricks which supply the base for currency in use. All other nations that can do so are still sending their ever-dwindling hoards of the yellow stuff to this land for safekeeping or sale.

Why mine more, then? Why are the men in the valleys and gorges and mountains still plying their work of digging and rooting and grubbing?

It is because they are convinced—these gold men of Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, California, and other gold-producing states—that gold will everlastingly buy, that it is the most precious natural medium of exchange, and that all the chits and jots and flats of all the dictators now or forever will not change the inherent regard for the yellow metal that clinks and gleams—that the trend of its value is ever upward, never down.

When the world starts to build again instead of destroying, gold will spur the building, speed the ships, mesh with the whirring wheels of industry, supply the driving power for commerce and trade.

Production Figures

That is the reason gold is still the most precious metal at a time when many other metals seem more vital from the viewpoint of the all-important military strategy. That is why the Far West in 1940 completed another banner year in the production of gold.

Here is that answer written in figures for the Far Western States in the matter of production of gold for 1940, as compiled and made public by the United States Bureau of Mines:

California, $50,234,240; South Dakota, $20,752,760; Colorado, $12,907,930; Nevada, $12,653,130; Utah, $12,346,950; Arizona, $10,237,500; Montana, $9,649,500; Idaho, $5,075,000; Oregon, $3,944,500; Washington, $2,963,275; New Mexico, $1,378,090.

In California gold is the major metal, and other metal production is secondary. In some of the other States other metals are the leaders in mining, and gold is a by-product or at least subordinate. In Nevada in 1940 copper production reached a dollar value higher than that of gold. Utah's copper production was valued at four times that of gold. Arizona's copper output was six times that of gold, in value. Montana almost equaled the value of gold production with silver, and trebled it in copper. Idaho produced silver, lead, and zinc values each approximately double that of gold output. Washington produced almost as much copper as gold, in dollar values.

The hand-panning and one-man sluice boxes of pioneer days are seen occasionally along mountain rivers and creeks in the West. Prospectors with beards and burros still comb the rock mountains that fringe the vast desert areas. Many city-dwellers spend vacation times in both summer and winter in these fascinating pursuits.

Largely, however, gold mining is big business. Hydraulic placer mining which cuts hills down and deep gashes into mountains is "coming back" after many years of inactivity. Debris dams are being constructed in canyons to halt the flow of silt to the navigable streams and bays far below, and a Federal ban against former vast hydraulic mining operations is thus circumvented.

Maraniss New Distributor For Columbia Records

H. S. Maraniss, a native of Boston and an executive of Columbia Recording Corporation, is the new distributor for Columbia records in Boston and the New England territory, according to an announcement by Paul Southard, Sales Manager of Columbia Recording Corporation.

His organization, which will be known as Columbia Wholesalers, Inc., of New England, with offices at 584 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, will succeed the General Equipment Corporation, former Columbia distributors for the territory. Mr. Maraniss takes over his official duties as President of the new company immediately.

Mr. Maraniss is a graduate of Harvard University. He joined Columbia Recording Corporation at the time of its organization in 1939 as a subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System, as assistant to the President, Edward Wallerstein. Previously, he had been affiliated with the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Banks, NDAC Work Out Plan to Speed Defense Financing

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The New York Times said today the four largest banks in New York City and the National Defense Advisory Council had worked out a co-operative plan for speeding financing of defense contracts.

The arrangement, the newspaper said, has the approval of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and provides for a clearing house for defense contract loans, operated jointly by the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers Trust Company.

The newspaper added that the four banks, with aggregate assets of $11,000,000,000 would act jointly upon financing of defense contractors referred to them and give a quick answer—probably within 24 hours.

"Having done that," the Times said, "they will check with the banks that regularly carry the accounts of the contractor involved to see whether they wish to undertake the financing. Should these banks be unable or unwilling to make the loan, the four banks will divide it among themselves, thus distributing the risks involved in such quick action."

The four banks, the newspaper said, look upon the venture as "a kind of laboratory experiment in a new type of banking practice," which, if successful, is expected to be "extended to include other banks in this city and will be followed by groups of banks in other cities."

Brazilian Decree Provides For $3,000,000 Pulp Plant

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—President Vargas has signed a decree opening a $3,000,000 account for a new pulp plant, which will be able to supply newsprint and 70 per cent of Brazil's cellulose requirements.

Machinery costing $25,000 will be purchased in the United States.

Financing of the proposed new pulp plant would be guaranteed by lands in the State of Parana valued at $3,250,000.

Brazil has been importing 130,000 tons of cellulose annually.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain's financial resilience despite the strain of war is impressively proved by the Treasury returns for the first nine months of the financial year which show that the total ordinary revenue was £752,418,136, as compared with £544,474,103 for the corresponding period last year. This is a net increase of £207,944,033.

It is interesting to note that substantial revenue increases were registered in nine items, particularly in income tax, which by the end of March, it is estimated, will have yielded £510,500,000. At the same time, the magnitude of the country's task is shown in the fact that the total ordinary expenditure, in the same corresponding periods, had increased from £858,835,463 to £2,708,063,346.

Inflation Factors

Expenditures for the full financial year will probably be about £3,466,790,000, £3,219,790,000 of which is for the supply services, and revenue only £1,360,191,000. Under such conditions it is hardly necessary to point out that the first consideration is how to advance from "the period of exhortation and hope to that of enlightened planning" in order to bring this problem under proper control. For even the most optimistic experts must admit that even if the total annual savings and extra budgetary receipts are put at £2,200,000,000, there still remains an inflationary gap of £700,000,000, which, under existing conditions, can only be filled in from the present taxation system.

But that large part of the revenue derived from indirect taxation must contract since it is derived from consumption by the civilian population of luxury goods, the manufacture of which has already been severely curtailed.

In addition, if maximum war effort is to be achieved it will mean the transfer from civil to war production of about 3,000,000 workers, involving a cut of about 35 per cent in civilian consumption. But at the same time, wages will probably increase by 20 per cent.

In order to avoid inflation under such conditions it will be necessary not only to prevent this additional purchasing power from being freely and immediately used but also to reduce aggregate spending until it covers the decline in output of consumption goods.

In other word the population would have to increase their savings considerably at a time when the standard of living was being sharply reduced, if a sharp rise in prices is to be avoided.

Financial Policy

On this point there still appears to be no substitute for the Keynes plan or a very large extension of income-tax to include much lower incomes and wages.

Despite the many criticisms leveled at the Government's financial policy it must be admitted that many of the lessons of the past year have been learned, and especially the significance of state planning as shown by the totalitarian countries.

Foreign exchange control, as shown particularly in the successive calling up of dollar securities, was the first step toward "closed economy." The City has become more and more a mere cog in the Government's war wheel, the State is the only issuing house for capital and the banks take their lead from official prompters. The stock exchange points directly to the gilt-edged market.

Reviewing 1940 it is generally agreed that the machinery of Treasury control has worked smoothly and efficiently. Through a year marked by a number of early disasters for the Allied cause it is remarkable that there has been no stiffening of interest rates, no downward trend of government security prices, and that the slow uninterrupted recovery of equity shares has continued since the middle of last summer despite threats of invasion and air attacks. Gilt-edged securities rose during 1940 to the best prices since just after the Munich Conference in 1938, and War Loan touched 103⅛.

Stock Market Trends

The annual review of stock prices published by The Banker's Magazine shows that these had recovered by December from the decline in the spring. The combined market values of 365 representative securities were given as (in millions of pounds):

Dec., 1939	6,034
April, 1940	6,336
July, 1940	5,888
Dec., 1940	6,220

(Market quotations on day soon after middle of month.)

Outstanding among the stocks which recovered strongly were British Government and corporation stocks, as well as Indian bonds and railways.

War financing appears, temporarily at least, to have reached a steady low level which the public will accept. Market prices of British Government stocks have been rising so consistently since June last that the investor has become convinced by now of the futility of waiting for better terms. The results are expected to be shown in the manner in which the two recent war loans will be taken up.

Conditions have considerably improved since March last when an issue at three per cent was received with skepticism. The loan was not a success and a large portion of the £300,000,000 had to be taken up by public departments to be sold gradually to the public over a period of months. This was followed by the 2½ per cent National War Bonds which were also not too enthusiastically received, as was indicated by Sir Robert Kindersley's complaint at the time. But by the end of last year £430,000,000 worth of bonds had been taken out.

General developments on the money market support Keynes' viewpoint that inflation is not only a great tax-gatherer but also a big contributor to savings. Since the outbreak of war on Sept. 3, 1939, bank deposits have risen by £500,000,000, creating that "bank credit" which so many economists consider to be a dangerous lever for inflation.

Your Income Tax

No. 6

Personal Exemptions and Credit for Dependents

Domestic relations enter into the making of an income tax return. This shows itself in the matter of personal exemptions. Too many taxpayers do not understand who is legally the head of a family, or what is a dependent. As a consequence, they overpay the Government by not claiming their proper exemptions and credits. Of course, the audit of their returns discloses most of these errors, but not all of them, due to negligence or lack of understanding of the income tax law and regulations.

Care is taken in drafting the instructions for filling out the forms to make them simple and easily understood. The taxpayer should study these instructions before making out his or her return.

The head of a family, as defined by the income tax regulations, is one who, because of a legal or moral obligation, supports and maintains in one household a dependent individual, or individuals, closely connected with him by blood, marriage, or adoption. As such, he or she is entitled to a personal exemption of $2,000.

A credit of $400 is allowed for each dependent. A dependent is one under 18 years of age, or one who is physically or mentally defective and incapable of self-support. He need not live with nor be related to the taxpayer.

If husband and wife contribute to the support of a dependent, the $400 credit may be taken by the one contributing the chief support, and it may not be divided between them. Likewise, if two members of a family contribute to the support of a dependent, the one who contributes more than one-half of the support may claim the credit.

Both the personal exemption and the credit for dependents must be prorated when the status of the taxpayer changed during the year.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Text of House Minority Report On the Lend-Lease Measure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Text of minority report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the lend-lease bill:

We are for all aid to Britain short of war, and short of sacrificing our own defense and our own freedom. The British, in their valiant struggle which has aroused our deepest sympathy, need planes, guns and war material.

We are for this objective without delay. We believe this objective can be accomplished without granting enormous power to the President, which the founders of the Republic wisely decreed should remain with Congress as the representatives of the people. If there is any delay in reaching this objective it would be caused by this unprecedented bid for Presidential power.

We would willingly support a straightforward bill which would grant Britain two billion dollars worth of credit.

This would eliminate the step of giving the President absolute power over every concern in this country manufacturing war materials. This would not permit him to be the director of the war in England; a position which is fraught with greater danger to the American people. If we assume the direction of the war, we underwrite the success of the war. The ultimate result must be the American people will pay the full costs of the war and that means we will be obligated to put our material resources and our men into the struggle.

Granting credits which England needs will fully meet the situation of today and it will lessen materially the likelihood of our going into the war. Our naval and military experts agree that our Nation is in no danger of attack; that with our vast resources and geographical position our situation is not comparable to that of nations of continental Europe.

This power requested is too much to give any man at a time when the country is at peace. As Secretary Cordell Hull once said: "This is too much power for a bad man to have, or for a good man to want."

What Is Needed

We have been given two reasons for new laws: (1) Britain is running short, not of money, not of assets,—but of dollar exchange. (2) We need to co-ordinate British procurement with our own defense efforts.

What This Bill Does Not Do

This bill does not provide dollar-exchange for Britain, and is not needed to procure co-ordination of our defense efforts.

This bill will not provide any additional war supplies for aid to Britain within the 60 or 90 days of her alleged crisis, unless the President uses the power provided to dispose of part of our arms or our Navy, which he and his Cabinet officers have specifically denied they could spare.

There has been much talk of "restrictive" committee amendments. The amendments adopted do not prohibit our convoying merchantmen, do not require our Army or Navy officers to determine our own defense needs, do not place a constitutional two-year limitation on the life of the bill.

What This Bill Does

Using the slogan of "Aid to Britain," and under the title of "Promoting Defense," this bill gives the President unlimited, unprecedented and unpredictable powers—literally to seize anything in this country and to give it to any other country, without limit in law. He may sell or give away our Navy, our planes, our arms, our secrets and use any proceeds from such sales for similar purposes; he need come to Congress only for appropriations to restore our Navy, our planes, our arms.

John Bassett Moore, world famous authority on international and constitutional law, says: "The pending bill assumes to transfer the war-making power from the Congress, where the Constitution lodges it, to the Executive . . . the tide of totalitarianism in government . . . has not only reached our shores, but has gone far to destroy Constitutional barriers, which, once broken down, are not likely to be restored." Remember, we cannot repeal war, we cannot repeal bankruptcy and we cannot repeal dictatorship! Under this bill we surrender our democratic way of life now, for fear of a future threat to our democratic way of life. The oldest and last Constitutional democracy surrenders its freedom under the pretext of avoiding war, with the probable result that the newest dictatorship will soon go to war.

Our Proposal

We have offered in Committee, and will offer again on the floor, the following constructive, democratic program to aid Britain and to keep us out of war:

1. A two-billion-dollar credit to Britain, to be used in this country for purchasing arms when her dollar balance for this purpose is exhausted, requiring reasonable collateral security if available.

2. Permit the sale by our Government of arms to Britain only when our highest Army and Navy officers certify in writing such arms are not necessary for our national defense.

3. A one-year time limit on all extraordinary powers. Congress meets again next year and can easily extend the time limit if our interests require it.

4. Provide that no vessels of the United States Navy shall be disposed of without the consent of Congress.

5. Prohibit the use of our ports for repair bases for belligerent ships. We must not bring the war to American ports.

6. Prohibit the use of American vessels to transfer exports to belligerents.

7. Prohibit the convoying of merchantmen by our Navy. One sunken ship might plunge us into war.

Our program would permit the co-ordination of all foreign purchases through the Office of Production Management, instead of making the President the Director-General of the war in Europe. Our Government now has power to fix priorities and forbid exports, so no additional powers are needed to enforce co-ordination. At our hearings, Mr. Knudsen was asked: "You have sufficient power now to co-ordinate the procurement of materials?" Mr. Knudsen answered: "Yes." If instead of co-ordination we demand domination; if we assume what Secretary Stimson called "the general strategy" of the war, we assume the responsibility for its outcome, and that leads to sending an expeditionary force overseas.

Congress should specify the nations to receive aid. To leave it wide open would mean the President could, now that we have lifted the moral embargo, give aid to Russia, by sending planes and war materials. Congress is to be in session for some months. It can extend aid to other countries if it is necessary.

Conclusion

This is the most important and far-reaching bill this House has ever considered. It involves a complete change in the way of life of our Republic, both internal and in our foreign relations. We should face this legislation calmly and courageously as intelligent patriots, without panic or partisanship. We do not solve these problems merely by passing them all on to one man. Control of the purse and control of the war-making power belongs to Congress. The safety and security of the American people demand they remain with Congress.

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Hitler's War of Propaganda

Continued from Page 1

their reconciliation in several treaties in September 1939. But Nazi Germany believes that it can take advantage of a democracy and capitalize on divergent policies to spread confusion and defeatism.

There are those in America who feel that ill-clad people should be clothed at home before mingling with Europe's affairs, or that backing for Britain would mean backing for socialism, or that it might mean the end of democracy. Others have adopted the familiar Goebbels formula that Naziism is the new order, that its advance is inevitable and should not be opposed. Skillful manipulation by practised Nazi agents is directly intended to produce, almost unobserved, a situation alluded to by President Roosevelt in his last Fireside Talk when he declared: "American citizens many of them in high places, unwittingly in most cases, are aiding and abetting the work of these (enemy) agents."

But this is not the sum of Nazi attentions to the Americas for, as Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, warned the House Foreign Affairs Committee, "subversive forces are hard at work in many American countries, seeking to create internal dissension and disunion as a now familiar prelude to armed invasion."

The Nazis indeed, true to their methods, are keenly on the watch for any signs of defeatism or disintegration, wherever they may show themselves. They will seek for them most particularly in Britain and America, for it is those two countries that offer a prosperous, contented public in marked contrast with the impoverished, restless, and broken peoples under the Nazi's "New Order."

And it is highly inconvenient to have Britain and America calmly standing as two centers of contentment, offering a new order of a different kind.

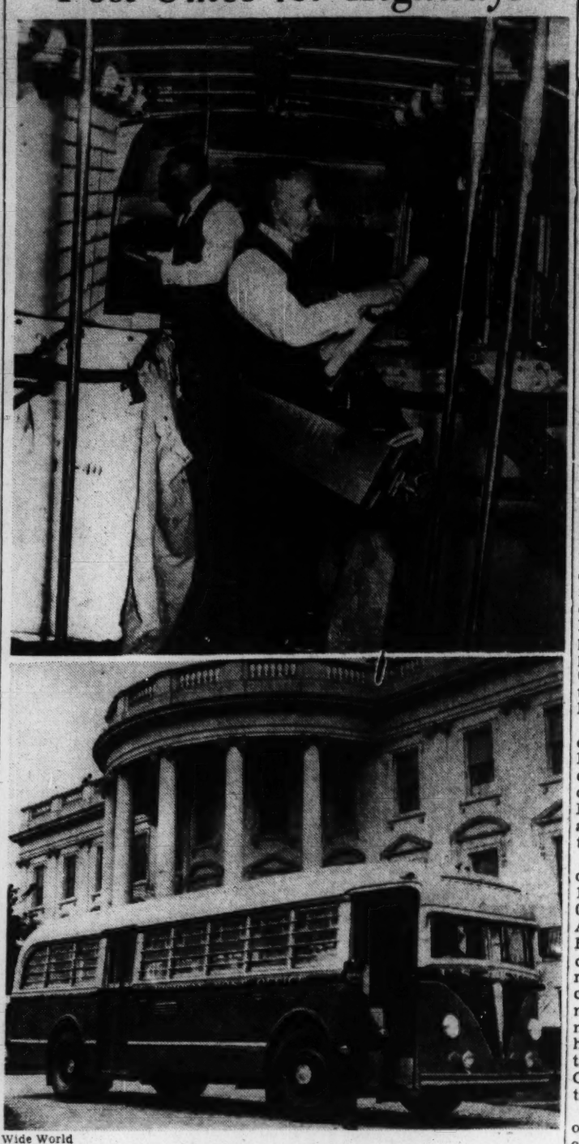
While, therefore, Herr Hitler may have elaborate new moves in immediate prospect, and while some of them may show a preliminary success, the result is scarcely likely to be hopeful for the Nazi Empire. The disintegration of democratic communities on which the success of this German Party depends will proceed apace at the outset, when taken unawares, but once the intended victims are warned and alive to their peril, the corrupting influences cease and the conqueror reaches the limits of his gains.

Negro Achievement Medal Awarded to Negro Writer

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Richard Wright, Negro author of the novel "Native Son," was named today 26th winner of the Spingarn Medal awarded annually to the American Negro who "shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any honorable field of endeavor."

The medal was established in 1914 by the late Joel E. Spingarn, for many years President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Post Office for Highways



Wide World

'The Mail Must Go Through'

This large bus-type truck, one of several especially designed for areas formerly served by short rail lines, will begin service on Feb. 10. The view above shows the interior of the post office 'on wheels.' It is operated on the same basis as the Railway Mail Service, letters and other mail being sorted, handled, and dispatched en route.

Aid to Britain: Gravity Shown

Continued from Page 1

appearing serially, including the story of the dinner party, said to have been held at Rexford G. Tugwell's house.

To a series of questions Mr. Roosevelt finally agreed that Mr. Dodd had narrated the same story to him which is now published. Mr. Roosevelt's comment did not confirm the remark against Senator Wheeler, but merely that the story had been told to him at the time, in 1934. Mr. Roosevelt asked the press conference what one did if one accepted Nazi domination of Europe as inevitable?—obviously, he added, one did not kick against the pricks.

Mr. Knox's warning of yesterday that the Germans were desperately searching for a new type of warplane that would outmode all existing types, and that in this search they were slowing down on production of old models brought speculation in Washington.

German superiority in numbers of airplanes is large enough, it is argued in certain staff circles, so that the Reich can allow production of present types to slow down temporarily until re-designing is accomplished and quantities of the super-planes produced.

Production of a stratosphere bomber to operate at 40,000 feet or higher that could fly above existing fighter and pursuit planes, would make heavy armor and armament unnecessary, it is argued. If successful, it might permit resumption of daylight bombing on Britain. One technical group here, at least, believes that the Germans are actually now designing such planes and that American plane designs should be altered to meet it.

It was learned in another connection, that the Navy has released its entire reserve supply of tungsten—226 tons—to the steel industry to relieve a temporary shortage which threatened to halt production of high-grade steel for the armament program.

Defense officials explained that the shortage resulted from a sharp curtailment of tungsten ore imports from China when the Burma Road was closed for three months by the British Government.

Defense experts estimated that the supply made available by the Navy will take care of the steel industry's needs for one week only. Lower-grade tungsten ore is being refined and considerable quantities of high-grade ore are on the high seas or will be when the Navy's reserve is exhausted, they said.

The transfer of the Navy's supply to the steel industry required President Roosevelt's approval. Arrangements for the deal were made by the O. P. M.

Hitler: We'll Use Gas If Foe Does

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—Authorized sources answered U. S. Navy Secretary Frank Knox' allegations that Germany might use gas against England by referring today to Adolf Hitler's statement at the beginning of the war that he would use only such weapons as were used by the enemy.

[Mr. Knox, testifying before the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday, said "we fear" the Germans are contemplating the use of gas in an "imminent" invasion of England.]

The Führer's statement, these sources said, obviated the necessity of any further rejoinder.

The comment on Secretary Knox' testimony was based on Herr Hitler's pronouncement in a Reichstag speech, Sept. 1, 1939, the beginning of the undeclared war on Poland, in which authorized sources said the Führer fixed German rules for conduct of war.

"From now on, bomb will be answered with bomb," they quoted him. "He who applies poison gas will be fought with poison gas.

"He who himself departs from the rules of humane warfare cannot expect from us that we not take the same step."

They said that the same view was expressed by Herr Hitler the following day in answering an appeal by President Roosevelt and in a German note to France and Britain on the same matter Sept. 16, 1939.

Willkie 'Rings The Wrong Bell'

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 1

Wendell L. Willkie, perplexed by the English fare collection system, almost got himself ejected from a bus today by a girl conductor who believed he was purposely holding up others trying to get aboard.

Mr. Willkie stood on the platform, trying to give the girl money for his fare, unaware that English bus conductors collect after passengers are seated.

"Get on or get off," the girl said.

Finally somebody pushed Mr. Willkie on.

Strikes Still Are Delaying Defense Jobs

By the Associated Press

"Some progress" toward settlement of a strike at the Bayway Plant of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corp. at Elizabeth, N. J., was reported today as company and union officials resumed negotiations to end the dispute which affected 1,600 workers and halted production on $74,323 worth of Navy orders.

Two representatives of the U. S. Department of Labor were on hand. The strike was called by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who sought higher wages and a collective bargaining election.

Peter D. Besch, International Representative of the union, expressed belief the strike "may spread" to other Dodge-Phelps plants at Yonkers, N. Y., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Los Angeles, and Wylie Brown, president of the company, said that more than $200,000,000 in Federal defense contracts might be tied up unless Phelps-Dodge could continue supplying other manufacturers with products. The company has $30,000,000 in Army and Navy contracts in its own four plants, Mr. Brown declared.

A strike of nearly 1,500 truck drivers and helpers was called at Dayton, Ohio, today, with a union demand for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour the principal issue. Pickup and delivery of freight was affected. A conference was called to consider the dispute.

At Milwaukee, Wis., a deadlock continued in a strike which for 10 days has halted work on $40,000,000 in defense orders at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. R. J. Thomas, International President of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union, which called the strike, announced last night he was withdrawing from negotiations after making "no headway" at a conference with the firm's officials. Principal C. I. O. demand is a union shop. More than 9,000 workers are affected.

Other plants where defense orders were held up by strikes included the International Harvester Co. at Chicago, employing 6,500, and the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Co. at Mobile, where 3,400 men were idle.

At Atlantic City, N. J., manufacturer and 15,000 workmen in the Nation's plate glass industry agreed today to a new contract calling for a flat two-cents-an-hour increase in wages, bringing the average pay to 94 cents. The agreement was reached 2½ hours after expiration of the old contract.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Beautiful sunny studio type; priv. bath and entrance, new furniture; patio and flowers. UNUSUAL; kitchen privileges, garage. 1016 S. Hayworth. Wy. 0136.

PALM BEACH, FLORIDA—Beautifully furnished rooms in fine private home; quiet residential section; near ocean and many fine restaurants. P. O. Box 401.

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SELL NYLON HOSIERY WITH FAMOUS Snag-Proofed silk hosiery. Exceptional commission opportunity. Write fully for sample silk stocking. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. W-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued.)

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $75. GILES, KIR. 2345.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-room apartment, fireplace, electric kitchen, extra large closet room, restricted, 1402 Beacon St., Long. 3299.

NEW modern colonial 7-room upper apt., heated, hot water, fireplace, 2 tile baths, shower stall, garage; decorated to suit tenant. Open for inspection at 52 Cypress Street, Newton Centre, Mass.

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BELLEROSE, L. I., N. Y.—36 minutes from Penn. station, N. Y. C.; artistic modern 6-room home; oil burner, 2 baths, garage, recreation room; near school and station. Shown by appointment. Phone Ella Traub, Floral Park 3276.

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THE MAPLES BROOKLINE, MASS. A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1911). State License. 19 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to share. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Reasonable.

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ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

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BOSTON, 346 Com. Ave.—2 sunny rooms, well heated, pleasant, homelike house. Tel. Com. 9323. MRS. BURDWOOD.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room in an apartment house; conveniently located; home privileges. Telephone Tro. 6607.

HOTEL MINERVA 214 Huntington Avenue, Boston Opp. The Mother Church A convenient place to stop when in Boston. Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00 Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00 26th Year Monitor Advertising HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 314 W. 100th St.—Single, sunny room, private bath, $6.00; larger room, adjoining bath, $7.00; private family. (Apt. 8 FE). ACademy 4-0608.

N. Y. C., GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE PLAZA—Unusual, front, homelike; elevator. 635 Ft. Washington Ave. DeCamp. Wad. 7-0067.

N. Y. C. (84th St.) 495 West End Ave. (7 N) Well decorated front single or double; running water; housekeeping; phone; near church.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA—Furnished rooms with semi-private bath; single per month $15; double $30. 723 Byrd Pk. Ct. Phone 62437.

SALESMEN WANTED

SHIRT SALESMAN With proven ability and following among dry goods stores and general retailers; reputable line popular priced dress and sport shirts, including dollar range, already established with trade; unusual opportunity; commission; give references, experience in letter. Barnett Bros., 45 West 25th St., N. Y. C.

USED CAR SALESMAN—An opportunity to connect with a real selling organization which maintains at all times a complete line of used cars, commission basis. Ask for C. M. CURRY (formerly used car supervisor, Ford Motor Co., Somerville branch). T. C. BAKER CO., Brookline Village.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—American, middle aged, single, unencumbered. M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIAMI, FLA.—Cultured lady, companion-housekeeper-nurse; free to travel. Box C-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address and Telephone Service; we act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 monthly. MADOR SERVICE 475 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, OR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8661 9 to 9 a. m.—5 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros. PACKARDS PHONE 3-6238 531 South 21st Street

White Dairy Co Since 1912 Dial 4-3359

621 SO. 27TH STREET

MOBILE

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORP. H. D. TODD Distributors Foot of South Carolina Phone Dex 5840

GASOLINE PAN-AM MOTOR OILS

TALOCO BRAND REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. GUM ROSIN (in bags) GUM Spirits of TURPENTINE (in cans) Taylor, Lowenstein & Co. Mobile, the seaport of Alabama distillers canners packers of naval stores

ALABAMA

MOBILE

(Continued.)

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC. JEWELERS SILVERSMITHS SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER'S 5c to $1.00 STORE Montgomery's Most Complete Store QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

ALABAMA'S LARGEST **HILL'S** FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit Sears New Dexter Avenue Store SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. 115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co. Dresses, Hats, Coats Shoes, Hose *Milady's every need*

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc. 2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd. AGENT 57 Vegetables—Groceries Meats and Bakery Goods

DODGE and PLYMOUTH Specializing in **Service** at Moderate Prices TUTAN MOTORS 216 MINORCA AVE. PHONE 4-7641

BEAUTE SALON *Harper Method* 142 Alhambra Circle Phone 4-2820 Anna L. Barlow

WARTH PAINT COMPANY *Dealers In* LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES 1911 Ponce De Leon Boulevard Phone 4-0267

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER 254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066 CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

THE **TIFFIN** RESTAURANT Twelve Years in Coral Gables 300 University Drive Tel. 4-9286 EVORIL B. GRUTE

DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO. Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear. linens curtains, drapery materials.

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc. *"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"* Service to fit any purse. A trial bundle appreciated. 700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

Lauderdale Abstract & Guaranty Title Co. Abstracts—Title Insurance and General Insurance 207 So. Andrews Ave. J. D. Bryan, Mgr.

COSTELLO'S MARKET *Monarch Finer Food Quality Meat* 104 South Andrews Ave. Phone 370

Effective Lamps and Pictures Florida Novelties *Inspirational—Uplift and Everyday Cards* MAUD SANDERS GIFT SHOP 429 E. LAS OLAS BLVD.

READ'S DEPARTMENT STORE Dry Goods — Yarns *Interior and Drapery Dept.*

GUTTERIDGE ELECTRIC CO. Wall Street at First Avenue Phone 501

BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY and HOTPOINT APPLIANCES Contracting and Repairs

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

McLAUGHLIN DAIRY *for 25 Years* Grade A Dairy Products *Accredited Tuberculosis and Bang Free Herd* Live Steam Sterilization PHONE 1187-W

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc. Everything for your Lawn and Garden Our Service is Free Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

The Lee County Bank *"The Bank of Friendly Service"* Fort Myers, Florida Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO. Hardware, China and Glassware Gas and Electrical Appliances FIRST ST. at BROADWAY Phone 32

Evans & Park Company, Inc. Headquarters for Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-wear Underwear, Hosiery 1025 First Street Phone 164

Sidney Davis Men's Shop 1024 First Street FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

TOOKE'S FRUIT STORE Gift Boxes of Citrus Fruits, Candy, Marmalade and Jelly 2312 CITRUS STREET

Sears *Will Save You Money* SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

SHELL SERVICE STATION 817 First Street *Across from Royal Palm Hotel* Goodyear Tires and Tubes Credit Cards Accepted

FIRESTONE **Auto Supply & Service Stores** TIRES BATTERIES BRAKE LINING Firestone One-Stop Service Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD. FORT MYERS, FLORIDA P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

BE SURE AND TRY *The Bradford Coffee Shop* 1032 First Street *Specializing in Western Steaks and Florida Sea Foods*

MOODY BROTHERS *Plumbing and Green's Fuel Gas* 925 Cleveland Ave. Phone 421

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc. The Ladies' Trading Place Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods 1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0069, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU F. P. CROMWELL 23 Hogan St. *Local Agent for* **GREYHOUND LINES** PHONE 5-6171

Sears *Will Save You Money* SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

UNDERWOOD JEWELERS *We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality* 229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

LOVETT'S Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly —8 STORES— *There is One Near You*

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32443 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON **"HOME MILK"** BY MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION MIAMI Phone 9-7696 FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Miami's Most Delightful Dining Place

Rose Bowl
Dinners from $1.25—Luncheons from 75c
512 N. E. 15th St. Phone 3-2045
on Venetian Causeway, Delicious Food

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 3-8491
Miami Beach: 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2650

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
Prestolite Batteries
NORWALK TIRES
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532

Phone 2-5843 *Delivery Service*
MODERN CLEANERS, Inc.
Dry Cleaning and Laundry
Main Office: 712 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Branches:
7811 Biscayne Blvd. 223 N. W. Eighth Ave.
D. W. JONES, Mgr.

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.
1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space, special service for household goods; private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
281 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres
1132 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 3-7641

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

MIAMI (Continued)

Hughes SEED STORE
Miami's Most Complete Line of
PET SUPPLIES
116 So. Miami Avenue
Miami's Pioneer Seedsmen Est. 1898

"FOR THOSE WHO CARE"
Roxter Salon of Beauty
MIAMI COLONIAL HOTEL
130 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-0903
Connie Roxter Hadley, Prop.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1265 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

Diamonds and Watches
Fine Repairing
of Watches and Jewelry
Bead Stringing Engraving
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
CUMING'S
108 N. E. 1st Tel. 3-4921
Over 50 Years' Experience

The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed
MIAMI SHORES BEAUTY SALON
9612 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-4919

Tropical Furniture
Tamiami Furniture Co.
2100 West Flagler Street Tel. 3-4334

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1634

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

RUG & JUG SHOP, Inc.
Hand Made Pottery, Metal Crafters, Hooked Rugs, Novel Gifts
1735 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Mail Orders Filled

SALON of BEAUTY ARTS
147 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 3-1535

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
743 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

New Work — RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO. — Phone 3-1380
637 N. W. 5th Street — Repairs

PINE SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE
$1.25
Royal Salon of Beaute
7105 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-3054

The Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style
MARY'S HAT SHOP
MARY F. KEMP
161 S. E. 1ST ST. URMEY HOTEL BLDG.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MIAMI (Continued.)

Eleanor's
HOUSE OF FASHION
MIAMI—HUNTINGTON BUILDING
2nd Ave. at S. E. 1st St. Phone 2-1589
MIAMI BEACH—ROMAN POOLS BLDG.
Collins Ave. at 23rd St. Phone 5-4905

the Posy-CRAFT shop
ERMA B. FITZPATRICK, Prop.
This trade mark assures the finest in commercial lettering and displays
1134 S. W. 8th St. Tel. 2-4934

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
ROY J. SCHNEIDER
1801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 2-3868
TABLE SERVICE

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

SMART WOMEN SHOP
at
Rose-Franzis
206 S. E. 1st Ave. Clyde Court Bldg.

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First St. Tel. 2-5822

FRED W. HOSEA
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

BONDED ROOFS
PALMER'S ROOFING CO.
115 N. E. 17th Terrace Phone 2-3429
18 years in Miami
We Repair All Types of Roofs

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Flamingo Gown Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

Economy Exterminators
TRULY NOLEN, Mgr.
Insects, Termites and Rodents Controlled
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-4344

Youthpit Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 6-3011
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVA MILLER, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Opposite Monument Tel. 6-9112

ALYCE MAYNE
629 LINCOLN ROAD
Costume Jewelry, Handbags
Perfumes, Hosiery
AUTHORIZED AGENT
Lederer DE PARIS INC.
Fifth Ave. New York

DINE IN
OUR BEAUTIFUL PATIO or ENCLOSED DINING ROOM
Luncheon or Dinner
LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-9933
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DORSKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.
PHONE 7162 W. R. MILLER

MILLER RADIO CO.
Radios
Sales and Service
Public Address Systems
288 S. Court St. Orlando, Florida

ORLANDO (Continued.)

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
Certified Cold Storage
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 8176
40 W. Concord
Branch Offices
84 West Central Ave.
46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
306 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 618

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 4351

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
151 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring:
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They surmisage the field"

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
21 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

All the Latest in Easter Millinery
Jean's EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
22 North Orange Avenue Orlando, Florida

PALM BEACH

Just One of our Daily Specials
(including Sunday)
Large bowl of chowder and green bowl salad 50c
THE CHOWDER BOWL
15 Via Parigi-Worth Avenue
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

RED CROSS SHOES
sold exclusively at
NATHANS
Next to Palmer Bank

PENNEY'S
welcomes readers of this paper to shop in their Sarasota store
J. C. Penney Company

PALM CAFETERIA
Sarasota's Most Modern Eating Place
SEATING CAPACITY 300
CLEARWATER
SARASOTA—at Five Points

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 M[illegible] Street Tel. 6546

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
COSTUME JEWELRY
Visit the Thrift Shop
AT FIVE POINTS

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES
for Men
338 Main Street

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
WE HANDLE THE ENTIRE LINE OF HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Pineapple Ave., Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men Who Care
Where Quality Reigns
MAIN ST. AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SARASOTA (Continued.)

Tree Ripened
delicious Citrus Fruits. Also Jellies and Marmalades. Packed for Shipping.
Wise Fruit Co. 375 Main Street

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 68-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
116 First Ave., N. E.
St. Petersburg, Fla. Opp. Soreno Hotel

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
DE VOE
524 First Ave. North Phone 8412

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
HOWARD'S Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

ORANGE and GRAPEFRUIT
Gift Boxes Shipped Everywhere
M. D. Wever & Son
(Growers Since 1883)
"The Year Around Packing House"
42 SIXTH STREET SOUTH
Phone 91-151 We Deliver

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"41 Years in St. Petersburg"

Select your
VALENTINES
GREETING CARDS GIFTS
at BEULAH'S
BOOK AND CARD SHOP
Lending Library Shell Novelties
450 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida — 346 Central Avenue

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
A complete beauty service
104 4TH ST. NORTH
MRS. LORA L. HAMILTON, Owner and Mgr.

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 6-880
Clearwater 5-4361
When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention this Monitor.

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

ERMATINGER'S
Men's
Knox Stetson Trimble
and Borsalino Hats
17 Third Street North
Ladies'
Knox Weyman Stetson
and Gage Hats
Fine Feather and Admiration Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
24 THIRD STREET NORTH

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Corset Fashion Shop
Lingerie and Negligees
106 First Avenue N. E.
(Opposite Soreno Hotel)
Formerly of Boston, Mass.

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

PLANTATION PRALINES
A Famous Southern Candy
Packed in Cotton Bale Boxes
$1.00 Per Box
MRS. BELL NORRIS McFALL
Booth 1, Florida Arcade

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-833, 9 to 5 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4963 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
309-309 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

WEIL-MAAS
Franklin at Twiggs
For Discriminating Men and Women!

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 93 5TH AVE.

Lady Jane Hat Shoppe
601 Tampa St.
Cor. Twiggs
MORRIS WACHS

WEST PALM BEACH

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 60 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9439

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued.)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving
The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS
Jewelers
321 Clematis St. West Palm Beach, Fla.

You may shop with Confidence at
KERMANS INC
Fagon Arcade
For the Newest in Fashions
Palm Beach, Fla.—116 North County Road
West Palm Beach, Fla.—327 Clematis Street

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center — Halsey & Griffith
Palm Beach — West Palm Beach

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg. Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

When in Florida
VISIT—Winter Haven's Leading Department Store. The Store that Carries All Wearing Apparel, including Shoes for the Entire Family
Where it is a pleasure to shop
Fleet's Department Store

PAULINE'S BEAUTY SALON
ZOTOS
PURE—PARIS—NESTLE—FREDERICK
Runkle Building, Ph. 28-651

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

WINTER PARK

ANDRE HAIR DRESSER
Phone 218 524 East Park Ave.
Winter Park, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — **May's** — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 36 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO & A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

ATLANTA (Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m. 11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

Ponce De Leon Beauty Shoppe
Established 1927 VE 9281
Aerogene permanents are the latest, light, cool and comfortable. We invite you to try one.
517 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Owner
(We try to please)

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Blum's INDIVIDUAL **Laundry** AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

MORRISON-SULLIVAN CO.
23 W. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.
"Always the Newest in Dress Fabrics"
MISS L. LUBS TEL. 2-0823

ARTS AND CRAFTS STUDIO
Gifts of Distinction
Suitable for every Occasion
Souvenirs of the South
234 Bull Street, Savannah, Georgia

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 816
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Stratwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 182

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2155

Charlotte Laundry Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs
DIAL 3-5191

DURHAM

A Department Store for All Your Home and Family Needs
As in Greensboro
Ellis Stone & Co.

GREENSBORO

Dicks Laundry Company
Launderers and Cleaners
328-332 East Market St.

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
€1
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9631.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 15

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 41 41 43

Switzerland

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

PELZWAREN
Sperlich
Herrenhüte
Furs and Quality Men's Hats
AARAU LENZBURG

BASEL

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Damen-Frisier-Salon
FRAU EMMY JAEGGI
MOSERSTR. 48
1 STK. b. BREITENRAINPLATZ
Das Haus für erstklassige Dauer und Wasserwellen; Haarpflege Individuelle Frisuren vom einfachsten bis zur modernsten. Manicure, etc.
Tel. 3.23.41
(HAIRDRESSER)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

G. KOCH & SOHN
Berner Molkerei
Engehaldenstrasse 8—Telephon 2.23.25
Vollmilch, Frischmilch, pasteurisiert
Rahm
(DAIRY)

Strubhaus Schneider
Vormals Elsa E.-G.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.372
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität: Prothos

WHAT IS Bernina
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21 Hirschengraben 2

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2 70 02 und 2 70 03
(TEA ROOM)

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65. Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

KOLONIALWAREN
Frau F. Dürig-Frank
Mein Prinzip preiswerte Ware in anerkannter Qualität
MOSERSTRASSE 52 TEL. 3.58.30
(Groceries)

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Rvffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43 09 (Milliner)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK

Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération

All banking transactions under best conditions.

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes
at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made.
Hosiery—Shirts

ZURICH

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND
paul Bertschi
Lovaterstrasse 83
Filialen: Rennweg 4, Sternenstr. 31, Augustinergasse 46
Spezialität: Feine englische Cakes nach alten englischen original-Rezepten
(Baker and Confectioner)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND ELEGANCE
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans

DURBAN

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
(Managress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321 Residence 22933

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 28289

LOUDON BROS.
Family Grocers
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket
Sports' Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343 West St. (Opp. Henwoods)
PHONE 20249

BABY LINEN SPECIALISTS
OUR MOTTO:
"Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21 Chester House (Next to Anstreys)
West St. Phone 26066

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

John Orr & Co
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS *and* FLORAL WORK
PLANTS *and* SEEDS
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 West Street

FURNITURE
of every description to
BUY OR SELL at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (PTY) LTD.
Auctioneers, Sworn Appraisers, and Estate Agents
243 Pine St. (opposite old Market)
Phone 24410

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns

P.O. Box 6107 and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Station.
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7263, 33/2082. P. O. Box 90
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
42 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6918

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4852
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Loveiy, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perron
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

DRIVING TUITION
Dual Control

EDITH LIDDELL
14 Cole St. Kensington, Ph. 24-1279

"STONEACRE"
Mrs. CLARENCE has room in her large private house for few paying guests. Lovely garden and view.
PHONE 25 2249
85 Nottingham Road, Kensington, Johannesburg

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrelle" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Graniithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

PIETERMARITZBURG

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
Forsyth & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167 Church Street Phone 3365

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY
IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO., LTD MARITZBURG

THE CREAMERY HOTEL
and TEA LOUNGE
Recently Modernised
Distinctively furnished
Spacious Lounge
Comfortable Rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Good Food
205, LONGMARKET, MARITZBURG

C. Emile
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
DURBAN
399 West Street Phone 20528
409 West Street Phone 21029
5 West Street (Beach) Phone 23292
and at 236 Church St., Maritzburg Phone 2722

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3189

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets, 192 Commercial Rd., Phone 2439
2 North St., Phone 3242
also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165 West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 145 Church St. Phone 2375

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience, under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Cones
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover
Terms per day, week or month on application.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU. 9676

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

PRINTER
Wallace Hickson
214 PITT ST PHONE
SYDNEY MA 5516

Let the Advertiser Know
vertising in The Christian Science Monitor, that your patronage is in response to his ad-

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523 and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

J. MURRAY STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone P 1502

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2263

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
262 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9922
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 8674
After Hours Toowong 280 or M 6815
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane.
(Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
Elisabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone: B 5457 Brisbane, Australia

OVERELLS PTY. LTD
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
The Valley—Brisbane
"OVERELLS' QUALITY" SAVES YOU MONEY

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Australia Phones: B1831 (5 lines)

LUCY'S
FOR
SMART HATS—FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Australia
Late Manageress Lucy Secor
(Opp. Finney's)

PLUMBER
General Contractor
Sewerage connections a specialty
F. C. WHITE
123 Butterfield Street, HERTSON
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA Phone B 5896

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q.) AUSTRALIA
Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Valley (Crease's Corner).
PHONE B 2303

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

F. TRITTON (PTY.) LTD.
Complete Home Furnishers and Interior Decorators
254-262 George St., Brisbane
Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

MATHERS'
The Fashion Centre for
FOOTWEAR
BRISBANE, IPSWICH, TOOWOOMBA
QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Cash and Service Grocer
W. B. ROSS
707 Sandgate Road
CLAYFIELD TRAM TERMINUS
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M. 154 Free Delivery

D. GOWER
Cash and Service Grocer
Sandgate Rd., Nundah
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M-6498
GOWERS FOR GROCERIES

WALLACE BISHOP & SON
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

G. SWIFT
Painter and Decorator
Harding Street, Auchenflower, Brisbane, Australia
Phone Toowong 1307

ADELAIDE

Archer *and* Holland
JEWELLERS
84 KING WILLIAM STREET
ADELAIDE
Direct Importers
of
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc.

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE Co. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 Cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's
Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

GOLDEN CRUST BAKERY
South Australia's Largest and Most Modern Bakery
Gover St., No. Adelaide

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
C. H. SMITHSON
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie St., Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality, also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUSTRAL OFFICES SUPPLIED VERA VERE MU 3008
TOWEL SERVICE
386 Flinders Lane

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
203 COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F. 5060 F 5541

Caldwell's
FURNITURE
Antiques and Reproductions
435 BOURKE STREET

LADIES' *and* GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
PHONE -2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

SOVEREIGN VALUE AT
REGENCY CAFE
Generous Portions Attractively Served
Excellent Home Cooking
Moderate Prices
PHONE F 6781
CLYDE WAY 132 ELIZABETH ST.
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

BRIGHTER CARPETS CLEANING CO.
Shampooed and Cleaned Carpets and Lounge Suites in your home or at your business
Repairing, Remaking, Relaying
325 Collins Street MU 1127

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 52 18

YOUNG & PARK PROP LTD.
OLD STYLE FURNITURE
CARPETS, CURTAINS & BLINDS
Tel. Central 5091 281 Collins St.

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Complete Automotive
MAINTENANCE
13 Barkly St., St. Kilda Junction
Petrol, Oil, Battery and Tyre Service
Telephone Windsor 2777

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU 1248

V. Boldner
Watchmaker Jeweller
RINGS REMODELLED
Crystal Ware Electroplate
Diamonds Artistically Set
MU 3617 or LF 2933
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG AND BALLARAT

FLAT SEEKERS! FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
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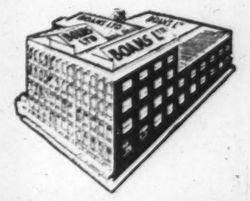
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Monitor Movie Guide

Fantasia (Disney)—Elaborate experiment in combining sight and sound, with Walt Disney and his artists providing illustrations to music conducted by Leopold Stokowski and played by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The whole has been gathered into a two-hour movie concert with comments by Deems Taylor on the eight numbers in the program. At its best it is good entertainment, but there are minor lapses in taste, and exceptions have been noted on artistic grounds. Technicolor photography.—Adults and mature young people.

Flight Command (MGM)—Naval aviation film with magnificent aerial photography prepared with the help of the Navy Department against a background of the base at San Diego. The story deals with an ensign, newly arrived from training school. There are also domestic complications and something about the invention of a device to aid landing in a fog. Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey, Walter Pidgeon, Paul Kelly, Sheppard Strudwick, Nat Pendleton.—Adults and young people.

Gone With the Wind (Selznick-MGM) — Superfilm, running nearly four hours, beginning a new series of engagements. The picture captures the vitality, sweep, and tempo of Margaret Mitchell's novel, recounting most of the remembered episodes and setting forth the characters with their vigors and shortcomings as they were recorded in the book. Sidney Howard prepared the screen version; Victor Fleming directed. Vivien Leigh becomes the successful screen counterpart of Scarlett O'Hara; Clark Gable, the movie Rhett Butler. Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland, Thomas Mitchell, Hattie McDaniel, Barbara O'Neil. — Adults and mature young people.

High Sierra (Warners) — Story with the sordidness of the customary gangster film, in a compound of sentimentality and brutality. The film has some beautiful mountain photography and a good performance by Ida Lupino as a gangster's sweetheart. There is a final terrifying chase through winding mountain roads as the gangster flees the police. Humphrey Bogart, Henry Hull, Henry Travers, Donald McBride.—Adults.

Honeymoon for Three (Warners) —Farce about a popular novelist on a lecture tour who is discovered by a former sweetheart whom he had not seen since his college days and whom he had forgotten. A triangular situation is developed, with the novelist's secretary and the husband of his ex-fiancée adding to the complications. The effort to be amusing seems forced and sometimes not in good taste. George Brent, Ann Sheridan, Charles Ruggles, Osa Masson.—Adults.

Virginia (Paramount)—Sentimental melodrama about a girl who returns to the South after long absence, intending to sell her ancestral estate. But her regard for the South is won back by a young man whose wife had left him. Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, Carolyn Lee, Stirling Hayden.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison."

Adults and Young People—"Night Train," "Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape," "The Great Dictator," "Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath."

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

BETTA

This strange fish is from Siam. If excited he may turn red, green or blue. Bred and reared like a pedigreed dog, Betta is one of the most gorgeous of the toy aquarium fishes. Under license of the Siamese government many of these colorful fish are shipped to toy fish fanciers in the United States.

Cabbages and Kings

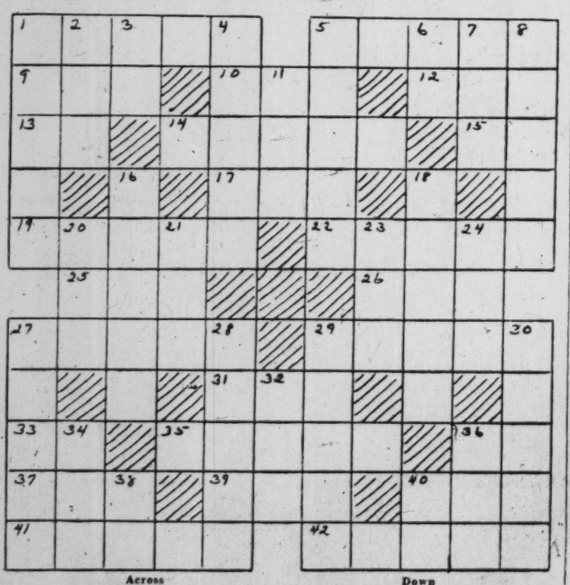
• Miami's housing shortage has pushed dwelling construction out over Biscayne Bay, where land under water rents for one dollar an acre. • The tires on one of the latest United States bombers weigh more than some airplanes. • Textile experts say that cotton is nature's whitest fiber. • A mile of railroad track has about 3,000 crossties. • Celluloid collars were the first use that plastics found in wearing apparel. • A Texas cattleman uses a light model plane to keep an eye on straying herds. He broadcasts their positions to cowboys through radio receivers on their saddles.

A Verse for Today . . .

The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage.—Ps. 16:6.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

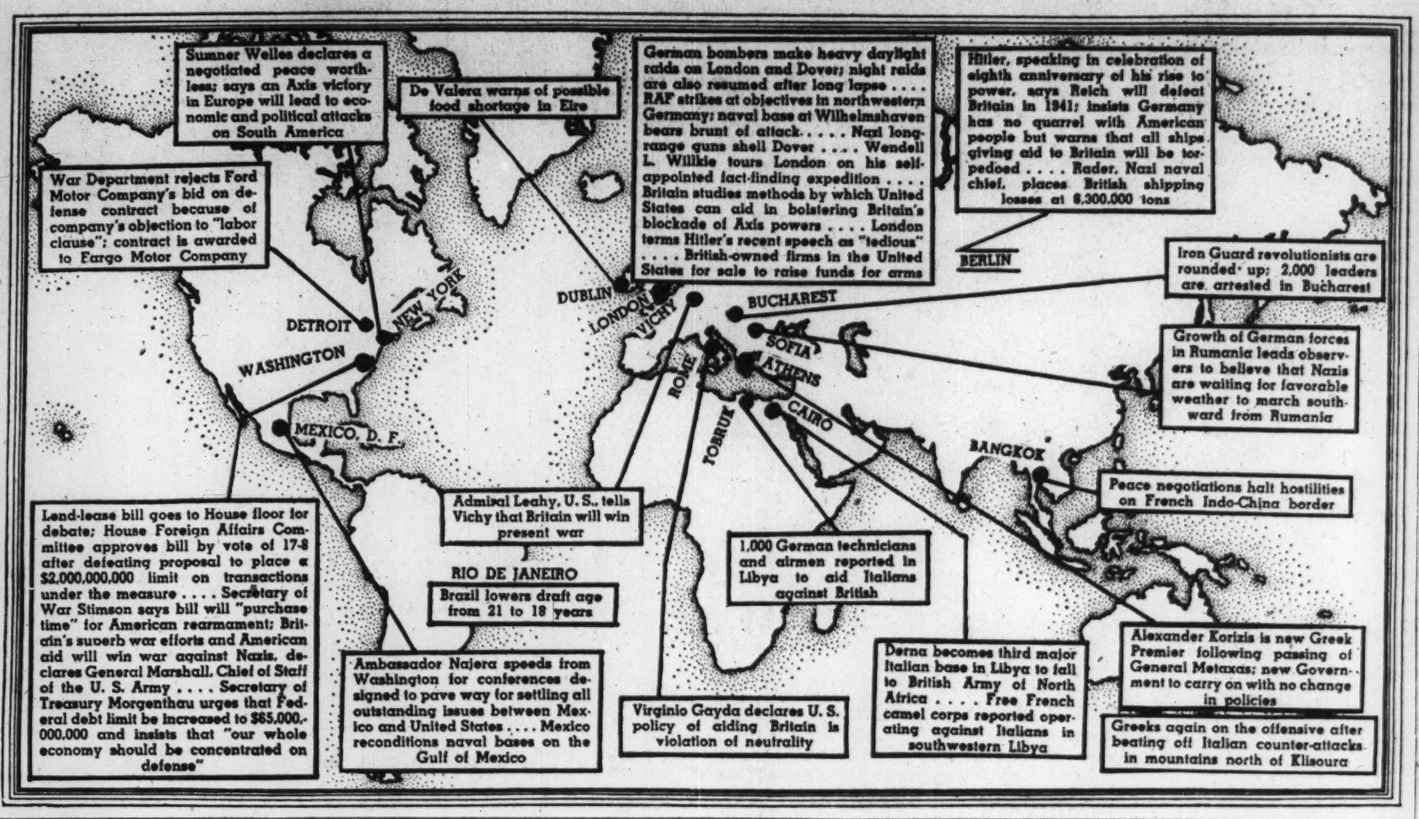
1—Sound made by a pig.
5—How many legs has a tripod?
9—What fabric has a ribbed surface?
10—Color.
12—Middle western state (abbr.).
13—Bovine animal used for labor.
14—What does queen eat on bread in "Sing a Song of Sixpence"?
15—Exists.
17—What is a rodent larger than a mouse?
19—Who is the Lady of the Lake in Scott's poem?
22—Saddle animal.
25—Not in.
26—Era.
27—What is water in a state of vapor?
29—To engage in a certain ice sport.
31—What suffix forms agent nouns?
33—Neuter pronoun.
35—Who is governor of Tarsus in Shakespeare's "Pericles"?
36—Symbol for silver is what?
37—To annoy.
39—What was first name of author of "Anna Karenina"?
40—Who purchased help of Ben Hadad I to defeat Baasha?
41—What is the number of twelve dozen?
42—Who is said to be loved by all mankind?

Down

1—What do you call a group of trees smaller than a forest?
2—What is Latin for "king"?
3—Aloft.
4—Sharp protrusion on plant such as a rose.
5—Natural provisions for chewing.
6—What is one of New England States (abbr.)?
7—What was first name of Terry, American clockmaker?
8—Martha Finley is best remembered for her ——— books.
11—Who is a lovely lady in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
16—Small blue flower.
18—What musical instrument did Salvatore Meluzzi play?
20—A tract of land.
21—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
23—What grows from an acorn?
24—To place.
27—To throw carelessly.
28—Machines for grinding.
28—A footrest.
30—Man's name.
32—Observe.
34—Dark, sticky product of pine trees.
36—Who was mother of Peer Gynt?
38—Depart.
40—Authorized Version (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Sumner Welles declares a negotiated peace worthless; says an Axis victory in Europe will lead to economic and political attacks on South America
De Valera warns of possible food shortage in Eire
War Department rejects Ford Motor Company's bid on defense contract because of company's objection to "labor clause"; contract is awarded to Fargo Motor Company
German bombers make heavy daylight raids on London and Dover; night raids are also resumed after long lapse . . . . RAF strikes at objectives in northwestern Germany; naval base at Wilhelmshaven bears brunt of attack . . . . . Nazi long-range guns shell Dover . . . . Wendell L. Willkie tours London on his self-appointed fact-finding expedition . . . . Britain studies methods by which United States can aid in bolstering Britain's blockade of Axis powers . . . . London terms Hitler's recent speech as "tedious" . . . . British-owned firms in the United States for sale to raise funds for arms
Hitler, speaking in celebration of eighth anniversary of his rise to power, says Reich will defeat Britain in 1941; insists Germany has no quarrel with American people but warns that all ships giving aid to Britain will be torpedoed . . . . Rader, Nazi naval chief, places British shipping losses at 6,300,000 tons
Iron Guard revolutionists are rounded up; 2,000 leaders are arrested in Bucharest
Growth of German forces in Rumania leads observers to believe that Nazis are waiting for favorable weather to march southward from Rumania
Peace negotiations halt hostilities on French Indo-China border
Alexander Korizis is new Greek Premier following passing of General Metaxas; new Government to carry on with no change in policies
Greeks again on the offensive after beating off Italian counter-attacks in mountains north of Klisoura
Lend-lease bill goes to House floor for debate; House Foreign Affairs Committee approves bill by vote of 17-8 after defeating proposal to place a $2,000,000,000 limit on transactions under the measure . . . . Secretary of War Stimson says bill will "purchase time" for American rearmament; Britain's superb war efforts and American aid will win war against Nazis, declares General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army . . . . Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau urges that Federal debt limit be increased to $65,000,000,000 and insists that "our whole economy should be concentrated on defense"
Admiral Leahy, U. S., tells Vichy that Britain will win present war
Brazil lowers draft age from 21 to 18 years
Ambassador Najera speeds from Washington for conferences designed to pave way for settling all outstanding issues between Mexico and United States . . . . Mexico reconditions naval bases on the Gulf of Mexico
1,000 German technicians and airmen reported in Libya to aid Italians against British
Virginio Gayda declares U. S. policy of aiding Britain is violation of neutrality
Derna becomes third major Italian base in Libya to fall to British Army of North Africa . . . . Free French camel corps reported operating against Italians in southwestern Libya
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Curing Hams

An electric hot box, that ages hams in three months instead of the year usually required, has been devised.

Daily Quotation

LOOK upon each day as the whole of life, not merely a section; and enjoy and improve the present without wishing through haste to rush on to another.
—RUSKIN

"Of the People, by the . . ."

Lincoln's Famous Phrase Is 559 Years Old!

Who first said: "Of the people, by the people, for the people"?

The first 99 persons out of 100 will reply: "Lincoln." And the 100th person will add: "In his Gettysburg Address."

The famous phrase, familiar to millions of school children and their elders, actually is 559 years old, and once appeared in the Bible!

Fred Allen, the radio star of the Texaco show, was just as amazed as anybody else when he came upon the following information while doing some research work:

"In John Wycliffe's introduction to his translation of the Bible, published in England in 1382, these words occur: 'The Bible is for the government of the people, by the people and for the people.'"

In Lighter Vein

Howlers

A spectre is a man who cheers a football team.

Meteors tell you how much your gas bill will be.

A cataract is a thing for throwing stones.

Brides and their husbands get spaghetti thrown at them.

Substitute is the right article made out of the wrong stuff.

Making Sure

A commercial traveler at a small hotel ordered two boiled eggs for breakfast.

The waiter who served him brought three.

"Here," said the commercial, "why have you brought me three eggs? I only ordered two."

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, smiling, "I know your ordered two, but I brought three because I felt that one of them might fail you."
—Tit-Bits.

Smart Boy

Little Jack Horner
Stood on the corner,
Waiting to cross the street;
He used his head when the light was red
And on green he used his feet.
—Exchange

Daily Anecdote

Balzac's Pictures

Edwin Foley in "The Book of Decorative Furniture" says that Honore De Balzac lived many years in a cold and all but empty attic. There was no flame in his fireplace, no pictures on the walls. But on one wall he inscribed with charcoal: "Rosewood paneling with commode"; on another, "Gobelin tapestry with Venetian mirror," and in the place of honor over the fireless grate, "Picture by Raphael."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Consideration

Collingswood, N. J.

An owner of a once-small business employing but a few persons was one day confronted with the problem of dealing with a dishonest employee. The owner discovered that one individual had a sizable discrepancy in his accounts. The first thought of the employer was that of immediate dismissal of the man but then he began to realize that dismissal would not help the employee.

He called the offender to his office and talked in a kindly and fatherly manner to him. The man admitted having taken the sums of money. He then told of his dire need of funds for a legitimate purpose. A plan was worked out whereby he could make up in extra hours of work over a long period of time this amount of money which he owed the employer.

Today, this man stands high in the same firm as a trusted member, the business having grown and prospered.

Peanuts for All

The United States peanut crop just harvested is the biggest on record.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

Officer: "Satisfied?"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Snowball Gone Wrong*

By LE PELLEY

THIS INVENTION OF MINE WILL KNOCK THEIR FORT TO PIECES
IT CERTAINLY IS A BIG SNOWBALL — IF IT WORKS
WHERE DID IT GO ?
STRAIGHT UP !
BONG
OH MY.. OH MY
HALP !
YOU AND YOUR INVENTIONS !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gunga Din*

By RODGERS

While we were trying to locate ol' Togo, I had a chance to get better acquainted with my new friend. "My name is Gunga Din, and I'm an Afghan hound," he told me-
"My, what an unusual name," I wagged, "How did they ever come to name you that?"
"Well," he wagged, "I understood I was named after a poem, but lately I've been a little puzzled, for nowadays they seem to have forgotten all about the 'Gunga' part of my name!"
"Especially when ever I start barking. Someone is always bound to say- Hey, will you stop that din!"- or something like that!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*On the March*

By THE HAGERS

"LEM LEMMING, WAIT FOR ME," I SAID, AS OFF THE LITTLE CREATURE SPED.
"WHERE ARE YOU GOING? WHY THE HASTE?" HE ANSWERED, "I'VE NO TIME TO WASTE.
THE LEMMING BAND MIGRATES EACH YEAR." HE POINTED. "SEE, THEY'RE DRAWING NEAR."
I GASPED! THE CREATURES CAME ALONG AT LEAST A HUNDRED-THOUSAND STRONG.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Willkie's Role

Those who quietly interred Wendell Willkie's political career a few weeks ago are doubtless a bit shaken by pictures and headlines in current newspapers. There is every prospect now that Mr. Willkie will play a more important role in the most critical decisions the American people have to make in the next few months—steps to make the British-American defense effort effective.

Mr. Willkie's support of the lend-lease bill may prove to have been decisive. It was in line with the Republican candidate's patriotic refusal during the campaign to make political capital out of Mr. Roosevelt's support of Britain. It confirmed many of Mr. Willkie's supporters in their estimate of his statesmanlike caliber, won the admiration of many who had opposed him, and probably helped head off a more extreme and united Republican attack on the lend-lease bill.

Mr. Willkie cut through many natural doubts about concentrated Presidential power to make plain the essential national objective—effective resistance to the totalitarian challenge. He helped to enlist behind the lend-lease bill the popular support required to avoid a delaying and disuniting struggle at a critical hour. He has followed up with a gesture of encouragement to the British which may help to stiffen their defense.

The future Willkie part in this process of consolidating support for Britain is not yet clear. Some of the Republican leaders are trying to read him out of the Party for his support of the lend-lease bill. Among some isolationists he will be suspect for the very reason that he has taken the trouble to go and see for himself what the British are doing and what they need.

Mr. Willkie has just turned down the invitation of New York City Republicans who wished him to fill Kenneth Simpson's unexpired term in the House of Representatives. Apparently, therefore, whatever he does, either as a political leader or as an advocate of aid for Britain, will have to be done without the advantage of a party post or Washington sounding board.

Nevertheless, fresh from personal experience of the dramatic and appealing British struggle, Mr. Willkie should make a very forceful advocate of all-out aid. With first-hand knowledge of British production problems he may also become a very useful critic of America's production effort.

He appears much less concerned with his personal prospects for 1944 or with maintaining a superficial party unity than with immediate national decisions. In this he seems wiser than many members of his Party's Congressional delegation who tend still to look at international affairs from a ward-politics viewpoint. Many of these men effectually represent the local interest of their districts while failing to reflect the desire of their constituents for stronger resistance to the Axis. But if the people "back home" become really aroused, Republican balkings in Congress on aid-to-Britain measures will quickly become poor politics.

If Mr. Willkie, by radio appeals or otherwise, can go straight to the people as the President has, he may both maintain his party leadership and promote necessary defense measures.

Democracy's High Tradition

Recently in an American high school library a lad stood looking at the photograph of a class which had graduated more than half a century ago. He turned to the principal who happened to be in the room and said, "I like traditions. They give you a feeling that you belong to something that others have cared about."

Untold generations ago, mankind began building traditions. Now the nations of the Old World are engaged in a great struggle to see if those traditions shall continue to endure. The traditions of the democratic way of living face a time of supreme testing.

The issue is clear cut. On one hand is the recognition of the free human personality with its traditional rights of freedom in speech, religion, press, and the pursuit of happiness by democratic methods; on the other, is establishment of a totalitarian system of government whereby the individual's personality is submerged and civilized influences obliterated.

The democratic ideal is the integrity of the individual. United, steadfast, and believing in high traditions, democratic peoples are highly resolved to preserve this priceless heritage.

The Air Race of Production

The declaration by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, that "if our figures are correct," the combined airplane output of Great Britain and the United States surpassed that of Germany in December is distinctly cheering.

Even this gratifying accomplishment, however, leaves a great deal to be done before the German thrust can be said to be checkmated in the air and before the United States can take great credit to itself. In the first place, out of the total of nearly 2,400 military planes which are believed to have topped Germany's production in December, approximately two-thirds were British and one-third American. Secondly, the training needs of the American air force are such that probably not much more than half the United States production can be delivered to the British to become effective in the war zone.

Further, this comparison takes no account of Italian plane output, which cannot yet be written completely off as a military factor. And finally, it deals only with rates of production, which leaves Britain and America a great way still to go to overtake the lead which Germany has obtained in mere mass of planes accumulated through past years of building.

Effective air forces in the combat area must be figured in terms of that half or more of American production which can be spared and delivered to the British. On this basis experts calculate that the rate of supply of planes to the British forces will equal the German rate of production about the middle of 1941 and that total air forces on the two sides of the Channel will be equal by early 1942.

Americans should work with every sinew and fiber to see that this production schedule is realized—or bettered.

Max Gate

The gift to the British nation of Max Gate, the house near Dorchester which Thomas Hardy built and lived in for many years, will make widely known to the British public a place with which they have comparatively small acquaintance. Hardy, despite his international and enduring fame, was always a shy man, and he entertained little; hence Max Gate is hidden from the road by a high encircling wall.

Doubtless in the future, when normal traveling is resumed, it will become one of the most celebrated of England's literary shrines.

It was at Max Gate that Hardy wrote his later novels. There, too, he composed what is perhaps his masterpiece—"The Dynasts." It is fitting that such a house should come into the possession of the British people at this particular moment. For in "The Dynasts" may be found narrated all the dangers that have threatened them during the past twelve months—apprehension of invasion, the subjugation of the Continent under an enemy power, and unpreparedness at home; and the end of the story told in "The Dynasts" is victory. Britain was not daunted by Napoleon, nor will be by any other dictator.

Boys Who Made Good

Rolling stones may gather no moss, but some of them acquire a 14-karat polish. Charles Lauwers, the boy who went to sea as a cook in the Statendam eight years ago because he couldn't find a job ashore, is back in New York. The story is that he has come with $1,000,000 to spend on machinery for the Bata shoe factory in the Belgian Congo, where he is manager—quite a success cycle for a young fellow who began in a galley.

It is curious how many of these Quarantine Tales begin with a boy and a ship. There was that Polish lad who apprenticed himself into an English sailing ship. In time he became a captain, and later forsook the sea for a career of letters. Although he always spoke better French than English—waterfront reporters marveled that he always said "ze" for "the"—few men ever hung the King's English together on paper more perfectly than this visiting lecturer whose Anglicized name was Joseph Conrad.

There was a shepherd boy from Woolwich, Maine, who induced a Sheepscot skipper to sign him on for a voyage. He won command of a ship at an early age and took up deep-sea fishing—for sunken treasure. He raised a Spanish plate ship wrecked in the West Indies. Then the King raised him to a knighthood because he shared his doubloons with the sovereign. The career of Sir William Phips, Provincial Governor of Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, has the makings of a Hollywood production.

The Bookshelf

Labor and the War

Working men and women, laboring voluntarily as free people, have never before produced so prodigiously in Great Britain as today. To this heroic self-spurring of output, the labor movement has contributed its great resources. The war gave organized labor a colossal opportunity, and trade unionism is responding with the biggest results in its history.

What labor organization has done to help keep war-time production up to its highest possible level is outlined in Herbert Tracey's TRADE UNIONS FIGHT—FOR WHAT? (London: Labour Book Service). The British labor leader names:

> Co-operation of trade unions with government.
> Co-operation with organised employers.
> Mutual reliance on arbitration.
> Labor's self-discipline and sacrifice.
> Participation of labor in the vast organization of the arms and munitions supply, of food, fuel, and raw materials control, scientific research, etc.

Labor's co-operation with government on a scale never before seen in any country is of course based on the government's unexampled recognition of labor. The trade unions have been taken into government far more in this war than in the last.

The most conspicuous sign of this policy was the appointment of Ernest Bevin as Minister of Labor and National Service and later also as Chairman of the Production Executive. The Labor Ministry has determined to "do nothing without the full assent and co-operation of the trade unions," Mr. Tracey records.

Teamwork of organized workers with organized employers has been intensified. The two sides have worked together to prevent strikes and lockouts. The established machinery of collective bargaining in each organized industry has been given prime responsibility of settling its own affairs by amicable agreement.

When, however, an occasional intractable dispute turns up, it is agreed to resort to arbitration. A new development of the war is the setting up by the Minister of Labor of a National Arbitration Tribunal. This is a final court in which a representative of the employers and a spokesman for the unions sit with the three permanent members.

"Regulations, restrictions and sacrifices which the workers could not have been compelled to accept without enormous difficulty, obstruction, and loss of vital energy were consented to," Mr. Tracey points out, "because the unions were consulted before irrevocable decisions were made." The Minister of Labor has assumed power, for example, to issue orders designed to prohibit either a strike or a lockout in connection with a trade dispute.

All the essential features of the British system of industrial relations are, however, preserved, Mr. Tracey notes, since the system is founded on the voluntary organization of free men and women.

Guarantees have been given by the Government that customs or agreements abrogated in the exigencies of war will be restored when peace comes.

The author is regarded among his associates as a "veritable Dr. Johnson of the labor movement." Mr. Tracey has been stationed at the headquarters of British labor since 1917.

Trade unionism in Britain has proved itself and been accepted by industry and public in much greater degree than in the United States, where it is younger. This stability and familiarity doubtless had much to do with the readiness with which the British Government recently took labor in as a partner.

However, trade unionism, like democracy, is simply a way of getting on, and labor's self-government in Britain is essentially another development in the long history of a free and wise people. F. W. C.

Like Water Off a Duck's Back

Freedom of the Press in Sweden

As a reader and admirer of The Christian Science Monitor, as well as occasional contributor for the past seventeen years, I was greatly surprised at the errors in the article of January 10, "Sweden is 'Free'—With Restrictions."

While it is the truth that Sweden is faced by many problems of both a political and military nature, due to the proximity of Germany and the double blockade, it is not true that the Swedish press, even allowing for exceptions, is either closely controlled or owned by Germans.

Until the Constitution is changed and war or "danger of war" breaks out, every Swedish citizen can print as well as say anything he pleases. At the same time he must take the risk of violating the laws of libel, i. e., causing private injury. That is common sense. If he attacks a foreign Power, endangering the country's good relations with that Power, the Government has the right under the law to suppress that issue or rather confiscate it after publication.

In the case of a newspaper the order to confiscate usually comes after almost every reader has been served, so that the order becomes a formal gesture only. In New York I have so far missed no issue of any confiscated paper. In case of confiscation the Government can decide whether to start legal action against the publisher, too. If such action is started, the accused has the right of trial by a special jury of his "peers."

It is not true that the leading Stockholm papers "Svenska Dagbladet," "Nya Daglight Allenhanda," "Stockholms Tidningen," "Dagens Nyheter," or "Social-Demokraten"—papers I read regularly whenever they arrive—have been forced to fall into line with the Government's pro-German policy. All these papers are partly organs which normally either defend or attack the Government policy, depending on what parties are in power, but since the new National Union Cabinet was formed a year ago, there is automatically no opposition. As a matter of fact there has been no press opposition to the Government's foreign policy for many years, any more than there has been in the United States and for the same reason. It is incorrect to draw sinister conclusions from this fact.

If the Government policy were "pro-German" instead of strictly neutral, how could a former Minister for Foreign Affairs and Swedish delegate to the League of Nations, who is also the head of Higher Education, one of the chief posts in the country, such as Professor Osten Unden, make such an address as that he delivered at Katrineholm on December 15? He tells Germany its "New Order" finds no acceptance in Sweden, that its occupation of Denmark will be in vain, that its puppet Quisling in Norway is only a puppet. He also repudiates the supposed German plan for a Swedish self-assumed hegemony under German auspices in the North, which irresponsible radio commentators have bruited about also in the United States.

Finally, it is not true that "quite a number of independent minded editors have been lately ousted from their posts."

New York — NABOTH HEDIN

Editor's Note: As a respected spokesman for Sweden in the United States, Mr. Hedin cites the official viewpoint authoritatively. Further correction of the article on the Swedish press to which he refers is contained in today's news dispatches.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Personal Equation

By Frank L. Perrin

A human propensity without traceable origin or genesis seems to dictate and shape the course of events and guide the hand which writes the record of mankind's achievements and failures. It is dual in its manifestation, and subtle in its method of expression. Since the dawn of what we have long been proud to regard as our ever-advancing civilization, mankind has willingly, even gladly, yielded the scepter of leadership, authority, and the bestowed power to determine and decide vital issues of right and wrong, to that person or that group of persons who, by accident of birth or by stealth or persuasive argument, have been set above their fellows as benign administrators or ambitious dictators.

Historians and philosophers may long continue to search for the answer to a moot question pertinently posed. It is asked, What was the beginning of this search for and yielding to personal or group leadership? Was there first the admission of human ineptness, human weakness, and human frailty which destroyed initiative and made cowards of those who yielded to imaginary fears? Or did there first appear those who boasted, some quietly, some with loud acclaim and raucous beating of drums, their fitness and ability to lead, to emancipate, to redeem?

As we view the broad panorama spread out before us today we are easily convinced that all the unrest, much of the misery, the distress of millions of human beings, may be traced directly to the door of those who are seeking to impose a cruel, pagan and supremely selfish philosophy of life upon those whom they may mesmerize by fear and argument. That, succinctly, is the importance which must be accorded to what we denominate the personal equation of our social, religious, economic and political structure.

* * *

Now there is reassurance and hope in the realization that both individuals and nations are more able to awaken or be awakened from imposed ignorance, wrong thinking, or malicious influences, than from similar conditions self-conceived. In this lies the hope of the human race today. The millions who have fallen for a time under the yoke of the dictator in Europe, and those in other lands who regard fearfully and with increasing apprehension the prospect of the awful issues of an expanding war, take courage in the realization that they have not, by thought or act, invited or encouraged this imposed blasphemous leadership.

Here there enters into the problem of human affairs, as before, the personal equation. It is assertive, but not obtrusive. It is strong, but not vicious or selfish. It emerges, if it has remained dormant or complacent, first in the realization of man's right to freedom of action, freedom of conscience, and freedom to think for himself. But desired and hoped for emancipation and the expected realization of complete independence of thought and action are not always realized in a moment. The desire for and the seeking after human guidance and counsel seem to have become ingrained. We appear to have acquired the habit of following, sometimes willingly, sometimes because it requires the least degree of moral and spiritual resistance, some bestowed rather than asserted or even clearly-defined leadership.

* * *

We in the United States, it now seems apparent, should look inquisitively and skeptically upon the efforts of some of our brothers and fellows who have become convinced by their own arguments, persuasive but none the less specious, that upon them has fallen a mantle of superior wisdom and discernment. The American people, without regard to political party faiths or prejudices, have all but unanimously agreed amongst themselves that their welfare, present and future, lies with that of the peoples of the democracies still free from imposed dictatorship. They seek to express and implement that conviction and proclaim that high resolve. They have, with generous patience and considerate regard, listened to their friends who are, it must appear, seeking ostentatiously and selfishly to inject into a vital problem in which the time element enters imperatively, their personal preconceptions of leadership and intellectuality.

There has been, as there may continue to be, the possibility that the threatened danger is not so great as those who would conquer by fear seek to make it appear. But the threat will be no less ominous until the source from which it comes is silenced. The danger will never be less until those who inspire it are rendered impotent. Wise and prudent backfiring will, if resorted to in time, stop a threatening conflagration.

The Wide Horizon

On Democracy's Agenda

By Prof. Charles E. Merriam

Chairman of the Department of Political Science of the University of Chicago, in an address for the Godkin Lecture Foundation at Harvard University

Democracy must have not merely a past, but a future; not merely tradition, but invention. . . .

Many of the means of democracy will change from time to time as situations alter. This is the beginning of democratic wisdom.

Democracy does not consist in special forms and sets of powers but in the underlying principles upon which political association rests. To confuse democracy with its tools is fatal to survival and growth.

To regard weakness as evidence of strength may well be fatal. We do not abandon democracy when in crisis; we mobilize the whole power of the community and hurl it at the foe. For those who wield the power owe their origin to the community, and they are responsible to the community in the hour of accounting. That democracy must be small and weak and timid is an illusion that leads to the cemetery of nations.

Liberty is preserved not merely by keeping government weak, but by keeping it strong enough to deal with all the problems of the State that may arise. Safety does not lie in checks and balances alone, but in dynamics as well. A democracy that fears power, whether power to repel foreign foes or power to deal with its internal problems, is on its way to dissolution. This is a fundamental . . . at the basis of democratic strength.

* * *

No factor in American life is more dangerous to the commonweal than the distrust of democratic authority—the conclusion that we can be free only if we are weak. Precisely the opposite is true, both in politics and in economics.

The one experiment we had with headless and one might say, footless government—the Articles of Confederation—taught the Founding Fathers a lesson which was seen in the adoption of a strong Constitution.

The defense of liberty does not lie in negatives, but in positives. The definition of virtue is not found in impotence but in self-control. Checks and balances and divisions of authority have their uses, but the real guarantee of liberty is found, as Hamilton declared, in "the general genius of the government," in the understanding practices—ideals without which no forms, however elaborate, can preserve the life of a democratic society.

There are always timid souls, of course, who fear power as they really fear life and action. They are very dangerous, but by the very logic of their position they will not prove strong. But the real menace is in those who fear power because it may deal effectively with their special privileges and emoluments—those who cry liberty when they really mean their own property, who cry equality when they really mean vast inequality, who plead for industrial immunity from governmental action when they really mean to crush out competition.

Dictatorships do not arise from gradual accumulation of power after power, but from lack of power to deal with emergency situations. Out of chaos and weakness comes the figure of the strong man on horseback.

* * *

Democracy involves a supplement to the bill of rights, in modern form. Our historic rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, in general, but construed to mean:

The right to a job.
The right to an education.
The right to health.
The right to housing of a decent type.
The right to leisure, to recreation, and to cultural opportunities.
The right to security within the framework of national production.

If these rights are suspended it must not be because some are well born and others not, or because some have special political privileges and others not, or because weakness, incompetence, corruption enables greed to sack and plunder those not able to resist. . . . Emergencies may call for temporary but equal diminution of standards of living in the spirit of national sacrifice, but these exceptional circumstances will be well understood and accepted for the time.

A decent standard of living is a first charge on national income. In a welter of details regarding special arrangements of many kinds, the guiding principle is that the gains of the Nation should be justly available to our American people as our national production expands. The standard of living is the foundation of our prosperity and of our liberty, of our producing and purchasing power and of our enjoyment of what we produce. This, too, is on the agenda of democracy for consideration and action, as a goal and finally as an achievement.

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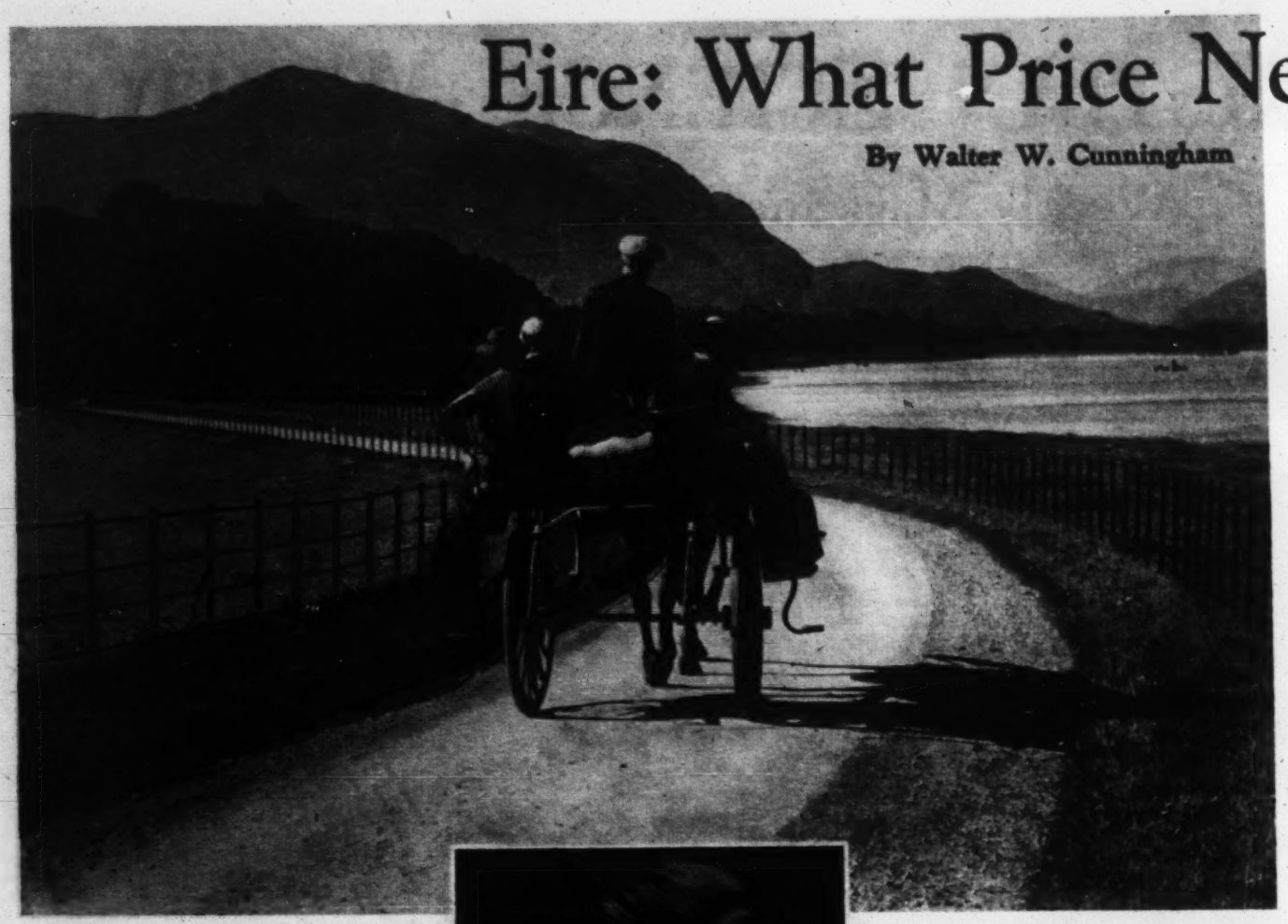
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1941

KING HAAKON OF NORWAY • Drawn from Life by Erna Plachte, London • *See Page Four*

Eire: What Price Neutrality?

By Walter W. Cunningham



THE FACE OF IRELAND

A Jaunting Car on a Killarney County Road Barred to Automobiles; Eamon De Valera, Premier of Eire

Wide World, L. J. Heffernan, Gendreau

CAN EIRE maintain its neutrality in the face of pressure from all sides to abandon it? The future alone can answer that question. Each day the demand in the English press becomes more insistent for the use of the bases which were returned to Eire in 1938. These bases, located at Berehaven, Lough Swilly, and Cobh, are claimed to be vital to the British Navy in its task of dealing with the growing menace to its sea lanes from U-boats, raiders, and planes.

In the last war, the convoy system proved a sufficient answer to the U-boat. Since then things have changed. The coast of France is now in the hands of the Germans, and Nazi machines and ships are able to operate from Brest, Bordeaux, and Lorient, thus seriously hampering, if not virtually closing, one of the most important approaches to the British Isles. Moreover, Italy is uniting its forces in the attack upon the British blockade, convoy, and patrol arrangements.

In view of this multiple threat, the question of Eire's neutrality has come to the forefront. Eire, through its Premier, Eamon De Valera, has warned the world that it will resist invasion by any belligerent. It is not unsympathetic to the British cause, except in the case of an extremely small minority, but it refuses to jeopardize its peace for the sake of democracy, or any other ideology. It has suffered from wars for 700 years and has no desire to take part in another, particularly where England is concerned.

What of invasion by Germany? The possibility, it claims, has been taken into full consideration. It discounts the argument that the Nazis may try to use Eire as a backdoor into England, asserting that it has forces sufficient to deal with any eventuality. On this point, the neighbors of Eire are less sanguine. They argue, and with good reason, that Eire's protective fleet is negligible, and that while Eire is reputed to have organized land forces estimated at 250,000 men, its real safety depends upon the British fleet and air forces.

Eire wants to be free. It wants no persuasion or coercion from any other state. It wants to keep clear of a war that was not of its own making, and for whose outbreak it takes not the remotest responsibility. It rests secure in the hope that its neutrality will serve as a shield, and will prevent one or other of the combatants from finding an excuse or a motive for committing some overt act. Its statesmen want to go on with the orderly development of its resources.

How realistic this objective is, it is not easy to fathom. Eire is an agricultural country and virtually the whole of its products find a market in England. Before the present war, Eire followed a policy based to a certain degree upon self-containment. It encouraged home industries, and sprinkled factories for the manufacture of much-needed goods all over the country. But the disorganization of commerce consequent upon the opening of hostilities in Europe had a serious effect upon this enterprise. As the days wore on, the situation grew worse. And, quite recently, Mr. De Valera was forced to broadcast the news that Eire's supplies were being rapidly exhausted, and that, if some means of replenishing them were not found, a serious crisis might ensue.

How were the supplies to be brought in? Hardly in British ships, unless in a limited degree. For the British people themselves have had to forego many things to free vessels for service along the coast of Africa, and to carry much-needed planes and munitions from the United States and the Dominions. In the face of all this, how could shipping be diverted to help Eire, which had refused to throw in its lot with Great Britain?

* * *

The theory has been advanced by some writers that if an end to partition were offered to Eire, it might come into the war on the side of the forces opposed to aggression. This theory would be difficult to sustain were all the factors to be taken into consideration. In the first place, Mr. De Valera has repeatedly asserted that he will never surrender his long-cherished independence, and his opponents hold that it is this independence which has proved the principal barrier to unity. In the second place, Eire wants peace at all costs.

So much for the South. What of the North?

Ulster has never been opposed to union with the South. But it has always made unity contingent upon three conditions:

1. That the German and Italian ambassadors should be asked to leave the country.

2. That Eire should abandon neutrality. "We have either to fight for Britain in every way," said the late Lord Craigavon in a recent speech, "or we are against her along the horrible dirty path of neutrality."

3. That questions regarding the abolition of partition should be postponed until after the war.

"Was it an unfair thing to ask that all political questions of a disturbing nature of this kind should be laid aside so as not to hamper us in our efforts to beat the enemy?" asked the former Premier. "In the task of beating that enemy I hope that Ulster will be able to play her full part, sharing the sorrows and horrors as well as the rejoicings in the final triumph."

The burden of Lord Craigavon's thought was aid to Britain, and he put the question to his challengers:

"Would it strengthen and help the defenses of Great Britain if the whole of Ulster were neutral like the South? If the Army and the Navy and Air Force were told that this being a neutral part of Ireland, they must retire and go back to their own country, in England, Scotland, and Wales, would that help the British people?"

Lord Craigavon likened the two parts of Ireland to Canada and the United States, which, too, were divided by a boundary. Yet they never sought the elimination of that border line. "There is North America and there is South America," he added. "We have Northern Ireland and Southern Ireland."

It is true he omitted from consideration the religious differences which have kept the two divisions of Ireland apart.

In the South, Roman Catholicism has been recognized by the Constitution as the predominant religion. This has resulted in the North declaring itself, through one of its statesmen, a Protestant state, although this spokesman was careful to say that the Roman Catholic minority had and would always have the same rights and privileges as other religious sects.

Apart from the religious question, there are economic and political problems of a formidable character. There are no tariff and custom restrictions in the trade between Northern Ireland and England, and there are political advantages which accrue to Ulster as a result of its identifying itself with the British Commonwealth of Nations.

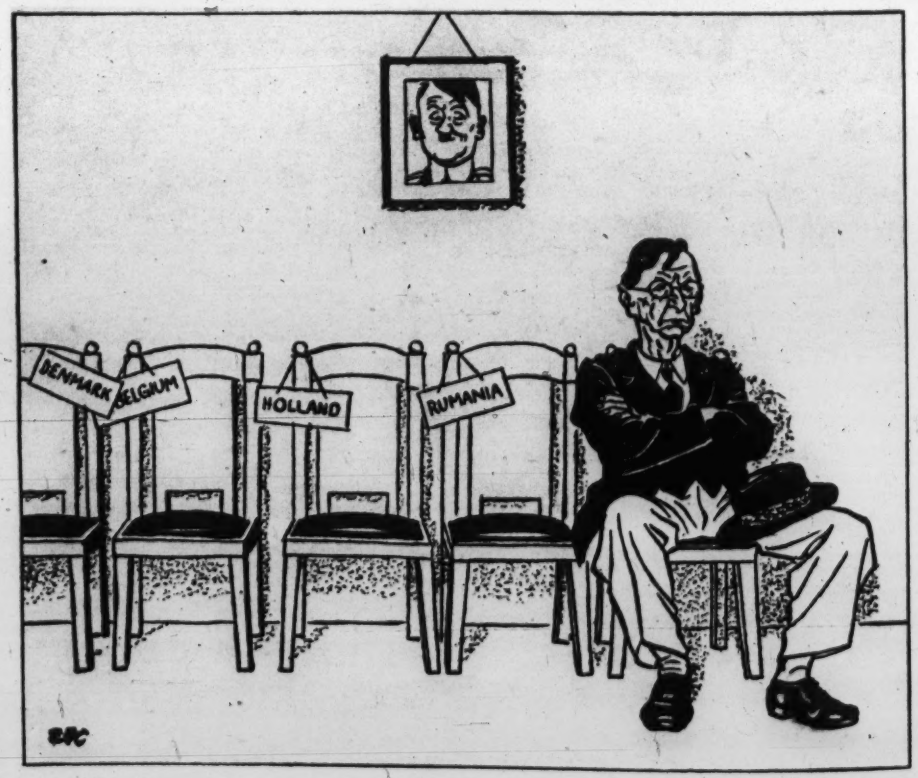
Unity, therefore, seems out of the question at this time. The issue of the moment is the Irish naval and air bases, which figure so vitally in the subject of Eire's neutrality. It would be wrong to assume, however, that naval and air bases alone in the hands of England would end the U-boat menace. The situation is too serious and complex for that. The heartfelt gratitude expressed upon the announcement that 50 United States destroyers were being transferred to Britain was evidence enough of the crying need for something other than bases. Likewise the constant demand for airplanes and war material. Yet the recurrent and insistent appeal through the press and in public for the Irish bases is significant, and indicative of England's plight.

* * *

To say that the situation in Ireland is full of anomalies is to put it mildly. Even if the geographic position is considered, it is not clear. Ulster isn't really Ulster. The six counties of which it is composed are actually only two thirds of the province, for there are nine counties in Ulster. Yet in Parliament and out of it, Northern Ireland is invariably referred to as Ulster. The other 26 counties in Ireland are known as Eire. Now Eire means Ireland. Yet Eire is only part of Ireland. Moreover, Ulster is frequently referred to as the North, and it is no more the North than Eire is the South. Ulster is in the northeast of the country.

Then again, in the South, English is largely spoken but Gaelic is obligatory in the schools.

But all this, although enlightening, is incidental. Issues which in the past have loomed large upon the horizon have now almost vanished in the face of the threat to Western civilization. Paramount above all other considerations is what is the best course to take. Compromises of various kinds have been suggested, and none of them has come to anything. The outlook, however, is not as bleak as it would seem, for circumstances have a way of altering cases, and circumstances which are approaching in the present war may solve the problem of air and naval bases, without the immediate or direct interference of either belligerent.

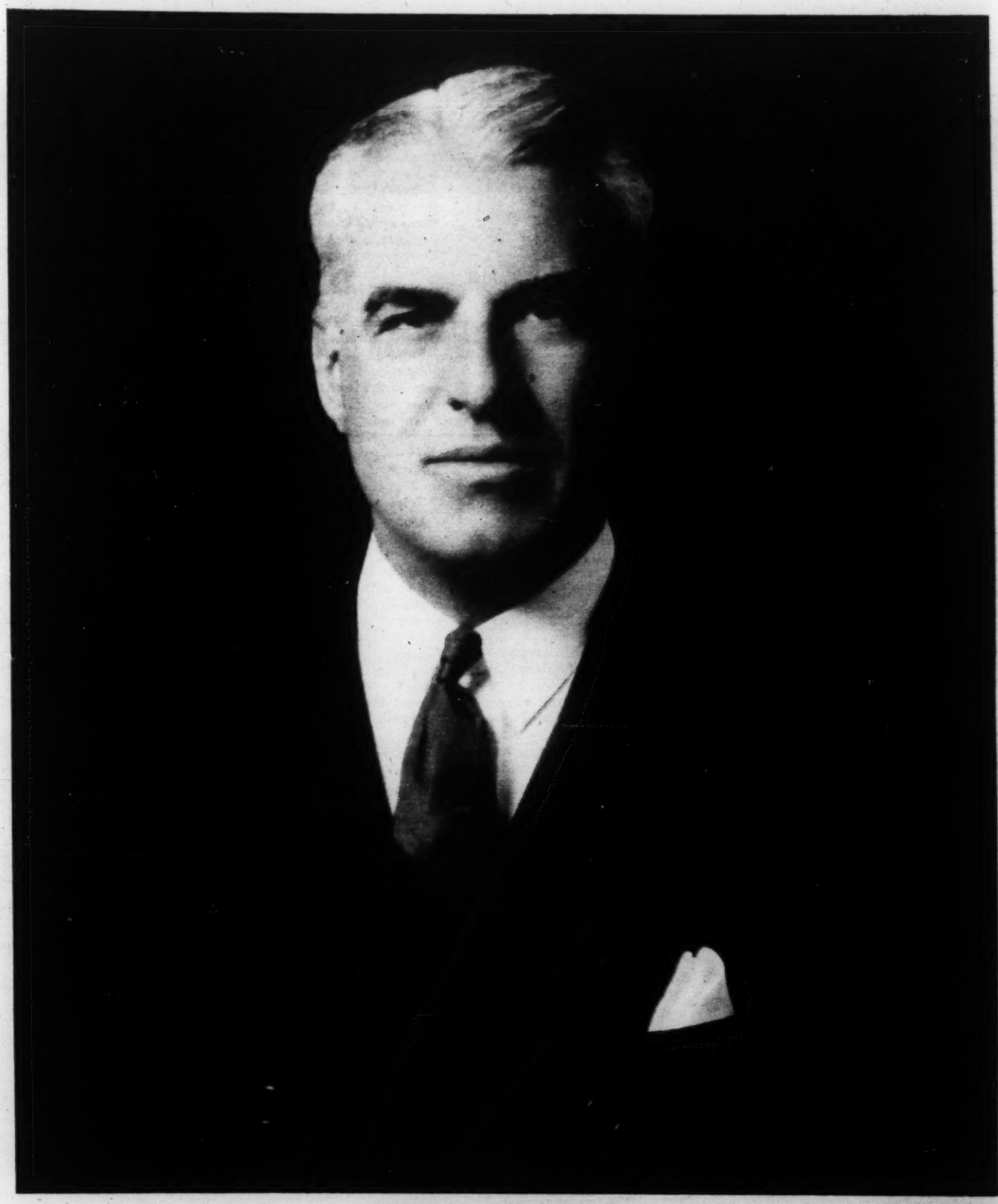


London Daily Mirror

"THE LAST OF THE NEUTRALS"

Edward Stettinius: Raw Materials Strategist

By Harold M. Fleming



EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR. Blank & Stoller

Drafted by President Roosevelt to Direct the Materials Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission

LAST AUTUMN the "Financial Follies," the Wall Street version of the Capital's Gridiron Dinner, carried the line—"Gold is a metal we spent a fortune accumulating, only to find that what we really need is manganese."

That is a nutshell story of our strategic minerals program, and that in turn explains why Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., is now in Washington running the Industrial Materials Department of the National Defense Advisory Commission. The one-time Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation is now a dollar-a-year man under a New Deal administration.

Since Mr. Stettinius set up the materials department in May, by request of President Roosevelt, it has arranged for the accumulation by the United States Government of defense "stock piles" of manganese, rubber, tin, antimony, tungsten, chromite, and other rare and important metals essential to the conduct of war.

The Materials Department of the NDAC has the task of making sure that in the defense program American industry will not suddenly find itself short of certain essential materials. For instance, the United States grows no rubber; neither does it produce any tin worth mentioning. These commodities come almost entirely from the Far East, and any disturbance or naval operations in the Pacific Ocean might seriously jeopardize the long ocean lanes by which these essential commodities are transported to the United States. Then the United States might find its armament program seriously hampered, and it would be necessary to make extremely expensive last-minute changes and substitutions.

Manganese, the famous commodity referred to in the "Financial Follies," is a metal unknown to the public. In fact, it is a metal that even metallurgists practically never see in pure form, for it is shipped in the form of ore, and refined by the process of being combined with steel; and it does not appear in pure form at all during the process. Yet America consumes about 1,000,000 tons of it a year, nearly all imported. It has been called the starch that goes into the laundering of steel. It is one of those peculiar metals of which a very small amount, alloyed into a very large amount of steel, radically changes and improves the quality of the steel. Without manganese, for instance, modern steel rails would soon crumble or spread under the impact of modern locomotives. Yet the amount of manganese alloyed into steel seldom exceeds 1 per cent and averages about two thirds of 1 per cent.

* * *

Manganese is a "strategic mineral," and it is "strategic materials" with which Mr. Stettinius' division has to do. A "strategic material" is one which is essential to the defense program, yet of which American needs cannot possibly be met in the United States. The problem of the NDAC's Materials Department is to see that either sufficient production is stimulated in the United States, by subsidies or other means, or—usually—to see that a sufficient stockpile of the strategic mineral is brought in from abroad, in addition to existing privately held inventories, to make sure that no combination of foreign powers could cripple America's national defense program by stopping its supplies. For purposes of simplification, certain non-mineral commodities of which the United States has the same natural shortage as of manganese are roughly included in the phrase "strategic mineral." They include coconut-shell char for gas masks, manila fiber for bags, silk for parachutes and powder bags.

To oversee and direct the righting of America's shortages, Mr. Stettinius has set up a Materials Division of some 140 persons. Included are 35 so-called "dollar-a-year" men, recruited from American industry, business, and even from Wall Street, for their peculiar knowledge of the sources and uses of particular commodities.

The Division is housed partly in the magnificent new Federal Reserve Building, where Mr. Stettinius' office is right down the corridor from that of Chairman Marriner Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, who graciously made room for him, and partly in the old Army Munitions Building across Constitution Avenue, built for temporary purposes in 1918 and still in use by the War Department and the General Staff of the United States Army.

The Materials Department works, for the most part, in the procurement of materials little known to the public and through trade channels with which the public is little familiar. Once in a while, however, it breaks into the public news in connection with the procurement of well-known commodities like tin and rubber. Mr. Stettinius' department was instrumental, for instance, in the setting up of the RFC-sponsored Defense Metals Corporation and Defense Rubber Corporation. The Defense Metals Corporation, underwritten and financed by the RFC, has undertaken to accumulate a stockpile in this country of 75,000 tons of tin, which is about a year's American industrial requirements at the high rate of consumption in 1937. This will not be equal to a year's consumption at the current rearmament-induced rate, but, on the other hand, it will supplement private tin holdings of other than official organizations in the United States, and the program can now be readily expanded as a result of agreements reached with the British-Dutch-controlled International Tin Committee, which regulates the world production of tin.

The story of Mr. Stettinius' organization of the Division was a dramatic one. Last May, after the Germans had broken through the French lines at Sedan and indicated the new danger threatening the United States, President Roosevelt began to set up the National Defense Advisory Commission to carry on the work which he had interrupted the previous September when he sent the short-lived War Resources Board of big industrialists packing home for political reasons. One of the first to be called on was Mr. Stettinius, who had already served as head of the War Resources Board.

* * *

He was summoned by telephone on May 29. He sat up all night and drew up the entire work chart for his organization, together with the names of those whom he wanted to work with him. The next day he put in long-distance telephone calls for the entire list of dollar-a-year men who subsequently became his staff. The call was to drop everything and report on Monday morning. The messages were put through to wherever the man was to be found. One man, Clarence Frances, president of General Foods Corporation, was called out of a theater where he was attending a performance. All were men with whom Mr. Stettinius was acquainted personally, and on Monday morning organization began in earnest, with the result that the Materials Department was the first section of the NDAC to be set up and functioning. Among the executives who rallied to the call were W. S. Towers, head of the American Iron & Steel Institute; Charles Kellogg, head of the Edison Electric Institute; W. Averill Harriman of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company; and W. L. Batt of S-K-F Industries, Inc.

The Divisions included "Mining and Mineral Products," "Iron and Steel and Products," "Heat, Light, and Power," "Non-Ferrous Mineral Raw Materials," "Textile Products," "Lumber and Timber Products," "Pulp and Paper," "Leather, Industrial Belting, Etc.," "Rubber Products," "Petroleum, Natural Gas and Products," and "Chemical and Allied Products and Products of Coal." The Department has also divisions of Economics, of Law, of Statistics, of Conservation and Reclamation Study, and liaison divisions of "Transportation, Export Licensing, Etc.," of "Priorities," and of liaison with the Army and with the Navy, as well as an information division for service to newspapermen.

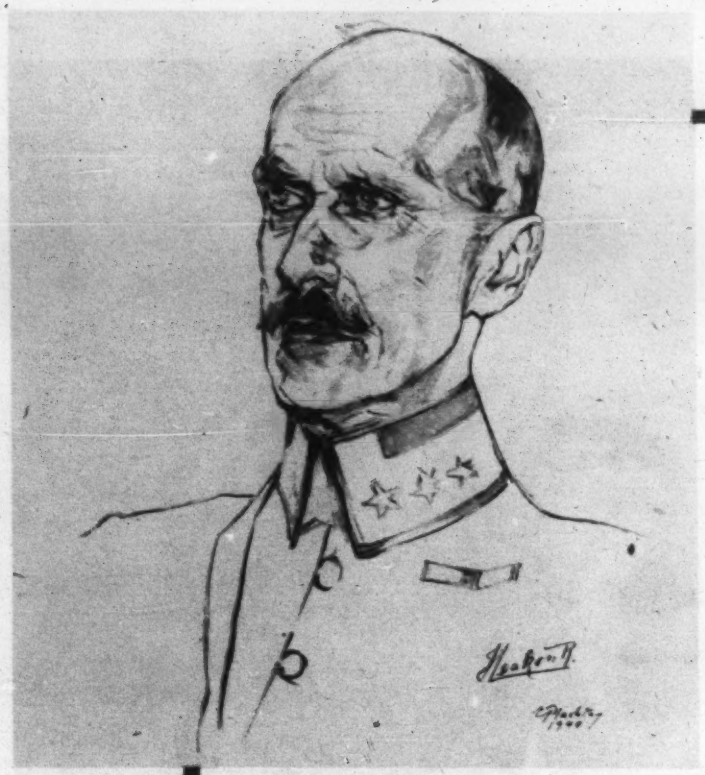
The United States is the most economically self-contained nation in the world. For countries like Germany, the functions of the Materials Department would have been far more onerous, and would have to a much greater degree involved the financing of ersatz and substitute material sources, the accumulation of much larger stockpiles of many more commodities, and the much earlier institution of priorities in the use of certain inevitable scarce supplies.

In fact, the United States has been growing more self-contained in recent years. A list of "strategic minerals" during the World War contained 42 items. Such an official list exists today, but it contains only 14 items for which exceptional safety measures must be taken; and even of that 14, three in the last year have

(Continued on page 12)

Appointment With a King

By Erna Plachte



HAAKON, KING OF NORWAY

SKETCHING KING HAAKON of Norway, in his enforced exile in England, has recently proved for me one of the pleasantest and most interesting experiences of a long career of portraying famous men.

At half past nine there came a telephone message from the King's adjutant to Professor Halvdan Koht, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, to say that the King was willing to sit for me this very morning, and that I was to come at once. Professor Koht seemed just as pleased as I was. A kind man, and a good judge of human nature, he had said nothing to me beforehand, so as to spare me possible disappointment; for since he came to England the King had not previously consented to be sketched or photographed.

Everything happened so quickly that there was no time to get excited. Besides, the years I had spent at Geneva, attending various Assembly meetings of the League of Nations, had been an excellent school for these sudden happenings. As I drove through the soft and peaceful English landscape, I thought of the many interesting sittings I had been given before—Briand, Mussolini in Rome, Von Hindenburg, Prince Hendryk of the Netherlands, the ex-King of Afghanistan; and I told myself, "Keep calm; you must not fail." I gained encouragement from the thought of all the strain such men as King Haakon must endure these days—how brave and dignified they remained, in face of their anxieties and problems.

* * *

Upon arriving at his temporary home, I decided to use the large hall for working in. King Haakon entered. He wore the uniform of a General of the Norwegian army, which emphasized his tall, aristocratic figure. Moving quickly and actively, he went with me into the hall, which at once became a studio. Here I sat for two full, rich hours opposite the King, whose charming personality, full of kindness and humor, put me at once at my ease. During almost the whole sitting we carried on a lively conversation on many different subjects.

The King spoke frankly to me about the political problems that beset him, about his public and private anxieties, his country, and his family. As I studied his thoughtful face, I realized what a trial it must be for him to be far away from his people. But then he would pass from all the serious questions to some humorous remark, and I understood that he trusted firmly in the future and in the loyalty of his people.

Three times, by my request, he changed his position, on account of the changing light. How much I wished to make a second sketch, to do justice to his aristocratic hands, and his strong profile! Alas. One can't have everything. Perhaps there will be another chance some day.

* * *

The King told me of his experiences of the wonderful morale of the English of today. Going to a luncheon in London, he was obliged to take a taxi. An air raid alarm sounded. He was quite prepared for his driver to ask to go to a shelter. But no; he drove straight on. After lunch, this experience was repeated. He marveled at the composure of Londoners carrying on under such conditions.

The time of the sitting passed quickly. I looked axiously at the clock, for it was already past lunchtime. The King reassured me with no signs of impatience. He told me not to think about the time. He was sitting for me, and it must be a good portrait; he said he knew from previous experience that one can't fix a definite time in advance; something may occur to alter one's plans.

At last I had done. He said, with a gracious gesture, "Let us go to our critics." Professor Koht thought I should not make the eyes look so severe. I asked King Haakon for another minute. With a lighthearted joke, back he came at once; and it was really worth while.

Then he made to shake hands with me. I looked hesitatingly at my hands, which bore the marks of my work, stains of chalk and charcoal; but he took my hand at once, and sealed with a strong and sincere handshake our comradeship in a mutual task.

No wonder the Norwegians love and admire their King.

JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD, PRIME MINISTER OF NORWAY

Drawings by Erna Plachte

HALVDAN KOHT, FOREIGN MINISTER OF NORWAY

Crisis in Chinatown

By Nate R. White

Wide World, Californians, Inc., Gendreau

THIS IS CHINATOWN

A Parade After Dark (Upper Left); the Only Chinese Telephone Office in the United States; a Drive for Funds for China Staged on Grant Avenue, Main Thoroughfare in San Francisco's Chinese Quarter

SAN FRANCISCO

I WANTED TO WRITE a gay, bright story of Chinatown in San Francisco, the largest Chinese community outside of China. I wanted to tell about the happy, exotic atmosphere of Chinatown. I wanted to describe the interesting restaurants, the neon lights, the theaters, the Chinese telephone exchange, the all-Chinese branch bank.

With the Chinese celebrating their New Year's Jan. 26 and for a week or so thereafter, I wanted to tell about the throngs in Chinatown, the wild popping of firecrackers, the mysterious dance of the Buddha Lion through the streets. I would have liked to write about the delicious, authentically Cantonese food in Chinatown, the tempting bakeries, and vegetable markets. The stores of Chinatown, those truly Chinese and not those of the Japanese "invasion," are worth a tale, a tale of beautiful, hand-made articles, of unique pottery ware, knick-knacks, and jade.

But I could not put these things in an article as the true Chinatown. It would be presenting the face without the heart of this quaint, hillside city within a city.

Actually, only the face of Chinatown is bright. The heart of Chinatown is frustrated, perplexed, discontented, restless. It represents a melting pot which has in the American slang way of saying things, "let the people down."

The problem is simply this: the Chinese are not preferred. Even though they hold a Master's degree or a Doctor's degree from our best universities, they are not wanted. Even though they can wear a Phi Beta Kappa key with pride, there still is no place for them. Even though the Nation is crying for skilled workers; even though the California aircraft industry has combed the San Francisco market for skilled and semiskilled workers, university-trained Chinese are passed by. Instead of applying their talents for which they have been trained, they are washing dishes, carrying trays, ironing shirts, cutting meat, drying fish, selling herbs. There are today 400 to 500 skilled and semiskilled Chinese in California without jobs.

Even though coolie parents or coolie grandparents or great-grandparents once dreamed of the land of freedom, the land of opportunity in the United States, and labored in the fields, 14, 18, and 20 hours in laundries, or as domestic help to save many thin dimes to give their children or grandchildren a completely American education, a completely American opportunity of success and happiness, they have been disappointed.

The traditional story after a colorful university education for a Chinese boy or girl is "back to Chinatown where you belong." They are not told that in so many blunt words, but more politely, "We will call you if something comes up," or "We will file your application."

The problem is more than one of sympathy. It is more than one of sanitation, housing, food. It is more than one of frustration. It is one of deep-seated political importance. It is one that could have a bearing on crime and juvenile delinquency.

Today, San Francisco's Chinatown is one of the best-ordered, most peaceful and law-abiding of any section of the country. Yet take a walk through the streets. Go up the hills, down the alleys, and begin to ask yourself, "Why are there so many young men on the streets? Why are they not working? Why are they not earning money for their families?" You may get some startling answers.

That is the extreme oddity about Chinatown. There is no "forty-plus" problem, no question of the unemployed older worker, no question of old-age pensions. It is a question of the 30-minus men. Chinatown's young men and young women today are in an in-between stage. They are in the fatalistic mood of "what's the use? Why be ambitious? Why study? Why hope for anything?"

But many Chinese leaders, many students of Chinatown, are wondering how long this passive state can exist. The patience of the Chinese is legendary. In the United States for 92 years they have endured hardship, racial persecution, social degradation, without complaint outwardly, without uprising, without inefficiency. But things are different in Chinatown today. Those early Chinese were reared in the old-China tradition of perseverance. Today the young Chinese of the second, third, and fourth generations in America are reared in the typically American tradition of better standards, better accomplishments, better education, better jobs. Their patience, while at present restrained by their mood of discouragement and frustration, may break.

The seriousness of the matter must not be underrated. It is as serious in California, where there are thousands of Chinese, as is the Negro question in some sections of the country. Indeed, the problem facing the Chinese is in many respects more acute than that of the Negro, chiefly because the Chinese problem is one primarily affecting large cities, especially San Francisco. The Negro problem in the Southern States is, in the main, one of agriculture. There are differences in tastes and standards.

In San Francisco's Chinatown today there are more than 5,000 boys and girls for whom there seems to be no future worthy of their skills, worthy of their education. It is estimated that the homeless, transient, job-hunting Chinese in San Francisco today number 5,000 or more. That adds up to 10,000 in search of jobs within the 20 or more blocks—crowded, small-alley, dark, dingy, unsanitary blocks—that comprise Chinatown.

Chinese employment officials estimate that conditions affecting Chinese throughout the West must be as critical as those in California and San Francisco, or there would not be such an influx of unemployed Chinese into the city.

Of course, all of these boys and girls are not university-trained. Many are high school graduates. Indeed, so discouraging has been the experience of Chinese university graduates in the United States in the past few years that the trend in San Francisco now is for parents to doubt the wisdom of giving a higher education to their children.

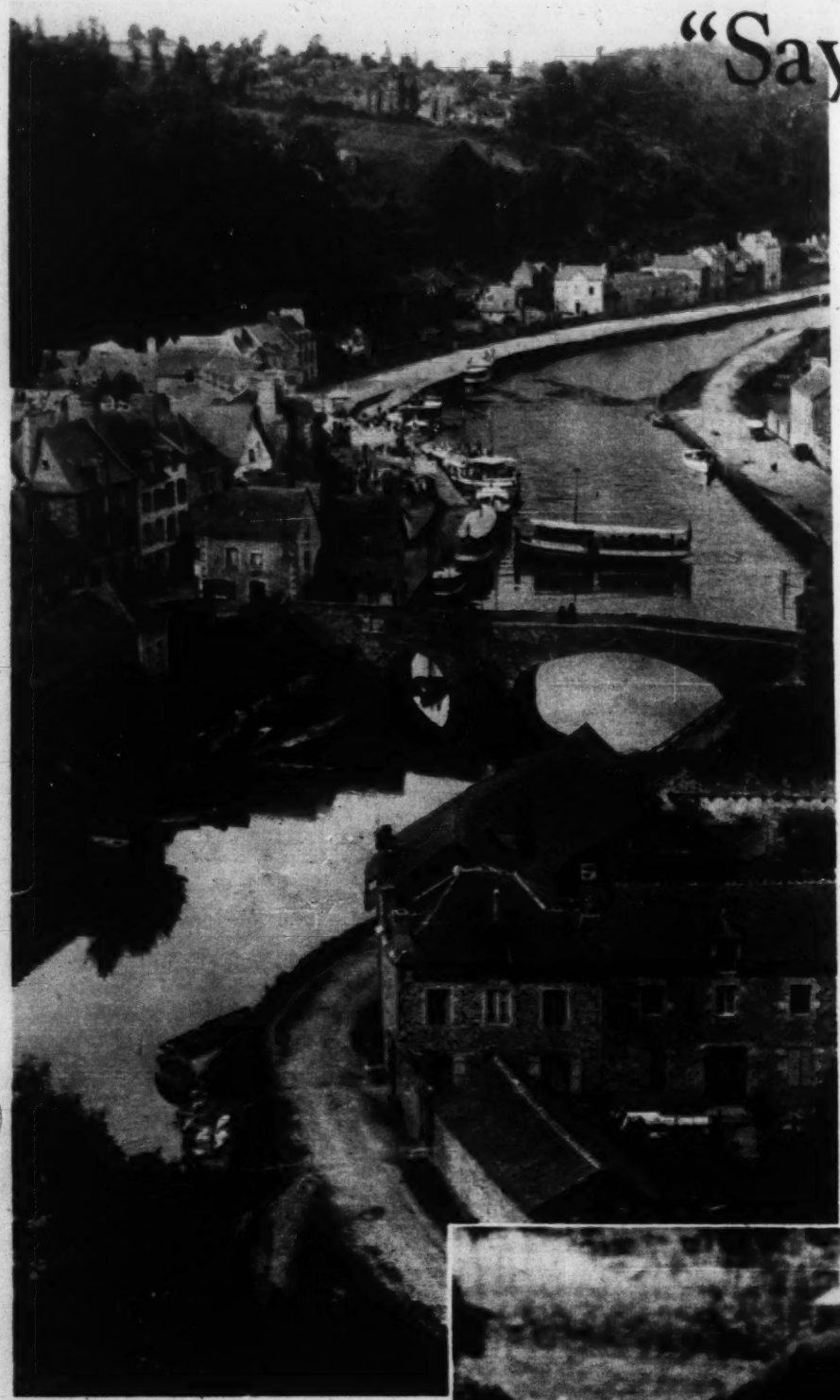
In San Francisco's Chinatown the best outlook for a boy graduate of a university is a bartending job. One Stanford University graduate in mechanical engineering operates a bar in Chinatown. He has five other college men and one girl, who had some college experience, as his assistants.

One young Chinese, a graduate of the University of California, with his Master's degree in mechanical engineering, who served as a special laboratory assistant, and was one of those rare students asked to submit a paper to the International Congress of Mechanical Engineers, could not get a job with any so-called "American" engineering firm, oil firm, or corporation, although he tried for two years. He finally took a Civil Service examina-

(Continued on page 12)

"Say a Prayer for France"

By Sonya Chamberlin



ONE DOES NOT FORGET the places where one found shelter during a collapse like that of France last June. And I shall always remember the three French homes that gave me shelter during those tragic days. One was in Tours, another in Bordeaux, the third in St. Jean de Luz.

It was a little before six in the morning of June 13, in a driving rain, that our car stopped in front of the Hotel Pension Duviella, on the Rue Emile Zola, in Tours. We had left our Paris home the day before, travelling in the crowded car of a Japanese correspondent, who had taken along a colleague of the same nationality, a French girl and a French chauffeur. We had to spend the night in the car and were all short of food and sleep.

When we rang the pension bell a stooped elderly gentleman opened the door and cordially invited us to enter. He insisted on carrying our baggage and for the next 15 minutes hovered over us like a hen over her brood. The servants were not yet up; but he quickly prepared breakfast and in a few minutes it was on the table. With hot milk, there was butter and a loaf of crisp white bread cut up in liberal pieces. Our kind host, as we learned, was Mr. A, the proprietor of the pension.

As we were eating, the dining-room began to fill up with the permanent guests, including a number of officers in uniform. Soon Mme. A appeared in an attractive dressing gown, her white hair combed up in many intricate curls and ringlets. She bowed to the guests, who rose and kissed her hand. She inquired about our trip and finally told us that there was not a free room in the pension. However, she offered me the use of her own room during the day (a bed never felt so comfortable) and remarked that by evening something would perhaps turn up. In the end we did manage.

Later I found my hostess in a plain black apron alone in the kitchen cutting up a large piece of meat into individual portions. I asked her, a little surprised, if she did the cooking.

"Yes, I cook every bit of the food. Tours has become dreadfully overcrowded during the last few weeks and, now that the Government has moved here from Paris, we are simply swamped with work and it is impossible to get any extra help. I must be on my feet 18 hours every day. But I don't think of that."

"What do you think of?" I asked, half jokingly.

"Of my son," she replied gravely. "He is 24 and an aviator at the front. We have received no news from him for the last two weeks and sometimes I feel as if I could not bear the uncertainty any longer." Tears filled her eyes; I walked away.

Toward evening we experienced another example of her kindness in the midst of all her anxiety. Two old acquaintances, American correspondents in London, Bill Stoneman of the Chicago Daily News, and Ed Angly, of the New York Herald Tribune, suddenly dropped into Tours. They had been flown over at the suggestion of the RAF, with a view to seeing something of the aviation situation in France. What they found was a state of breakdown, without facilities for travel in France, for getting out of Tours or of finding a place to sleep. Our hostess made them comfortable on the salon floor with a pair of mattresses.

The home of Mme. de Fleuris, in the suburb of Talence, on the outskirts of Bordeaux, where a worker in the American Consulate had found a room for us after we had spent one night on improvised cots in the American Red Cross headquarters, was called a chateau in the neighborhood. It was a three-story building, set down in the midst of a large park, with flowers, many old trees, and with carefully laid-out paths and benches in the prettier places.

The spaciousness of the grounds, the quiet of the surroundings, the peace which seemed to emanate from the shady trees were in such contrast to hot, noisy, dusty, overcrowded Bordeaux that the whole scene seemed unreal, like a phantom oasis in a desert. Mme. de Fleuris' sister, a tall slender elderly woman dressed in black, met us at the door and greeted us in English. When I told her how much we admired the house and the grounds, she smiled gratefully and said:

"This is where we have lived for many years and brought up our children and grandchildren."

We found our hosts, the two sisters and M. de Fleuris, a tall thin erect gentleman who had been an officer in the first World War, charming people, representatives of a France that far antedated the Revolution. I often saw them return from early church service before breakfast. Once Mme. de Fleuris said to me:

"In such times it is better not to think. We can only work and pray."

While the exterior of the house suggested a former well-to-do condition, the interior reflected the poverty which had come as a result of the steady depreciation of the franc and other postwar changes. This family made the impression of being out of harmony with the Third Republic. Bitterly as they regretted the French defeat, I imagine that some features of Pétain's program, his call for repentance, his restoration of religious teaching in the schools, his elimination of the revolutionary mottoes, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, his proposal to substitute the old provinces of France for the modern departments would have struck a responsive chord in their hearts.

At their dinner table one evening we met a fellow-refugee, an official of the Belgian Ministry of Colonies who had fled from Brussels after the German invasion and had finally drifted to Bordeaux. One blow after another had fallen on him: the invasion, the flight, the capitulation of King Leopold, now the impending collapse of France.

"The collapse of our Latin civilization," he was saying rapidly and nervously, "is one of the greatest disasters in human history. France, Belgium and Italy all bear a heavy responsibility for letting it do down. They should have stood fast together. The classics were our great common heritage; the classical education our greatest asset. It shaped the cultured man of our times. Our Latin civilization stood for order, for law, for the flowering of the individual,—all trampled under foot in Europe today."

He went on, interlarding his speech with Latin and Greek quotations from Horace and Seneca, Plato and Homer. When he realized that surrender might be imminent he was horrified and burst out: "I must not be caught here. I will get away tonight, cross the border into Spain and try to catch a boat for the Belgian Congo." We had a common thought: the Congo as the hoped-for refuge of a civilized European. What a grim commentary on the state of Europe.

When we learned the next morning that Reynaud had resigned and that Marshal Pétain had formed a new Cabinet, we knew that this meant peace, and peace at almost any price. But we soon realized that it would be useless to try to convince the patriotic de Fleuris family of this.

"No, no; the appointment of a General as head of the Cabinet means that we will fight all the harder," they insisted. And this was quite characteristic of the attitude of the French, except for the few who were in close contact with the Government. Censorship had blinded them to the hard reality of the situation.

The next morning we left for St. Jean de Luz, the last stopping point for many Americans on the homeward route through Spain and Portugal. It was not quite seven when we brought our valises downstairs. The house was still quiet. I shall never forget the feeling first of surprise, then of gratitude with which I gazed at the large fresh dewdrops on the ivy leaves. It seemed almost a miracle that, in spite of misery and collapse all around us, nature was "carrying on" as usual. The sight of the trees, the opening flowers, the peaceful light blue sky had a remarkably stabilizing effect.

Our familiar first problem after arriving in the little Basque seaside town of St. Jean de Luz was to find shelter. After visiting one hotel after another without success we decided to inquire for quarters in a private house. As we crossed one of the main streets of the little resort we noticed a curious sight. The town crier, a short, middle-aged, hatless man, surrounded by a small crowd, was reading the latest ordinances of the local municipal council. The citizens were told to make room in their houses for newly arrived refugees, if they could, and were warned not to charge too much. There were also warnings that water and gas must be used

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THEN THE WAR CAME TO BRITTANY Wide World, H. Armstrong Roberts

A Village in a Valley of Brittany Before the Invasion; French Peasant Refugees Take the Road South With All Their Wordly Goods

Russia's Stake in the Balkans

By R. H. Markham

THE BALKANS are now the scene of a mighty imperial conflict. Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany are engaged in a struggle there that may prove fateful for one dictatorship or the other.

This bitter rivalry is largely due to causes of an intangible nature. It is not primarily over trade. Russia does little business with southeast Europe. It hasn't got what the Balkans want and doesn't want what the Balkans have. Germany is master of the Balkans' business and Russia is not planning to take it from her.

"Lebensraum" (living space) aspirations, in a physical sense, play only a minor role with Russia. It does not expect to place excess populations along the lower Danube. Nor does it hope to get rich out of southeast Europe. Hungary is a rather poor agricultural land inhabited by poor people. Bulgaria is poor. Greece is very poor. Much of Yugoslavia is very poor, too. Only Rumania even approaches an Eldorado. It has oil, timber and rich grain fields, but Russia does not covet them and is not opposing Germany because of them.

This bitter rivalry is over prestige, power, opportunity to expand, national standing, place in the world. This is far more than mere "national honor." What is at stake is national faith, self-respect, morale, will.

* * *

It may be thought by some, that Soviet Communists are not moved by intangible forces, by mere traditions or ideals. Some Communists even might think that. But it is not the case. Of all modern groups, the Communists are most moved by intangibles. They work tirelessly, make remarkable sacrifices, take dangerous risks—all for a new order. Communism wins adherents in many lands because of its ideals. The number of volunteers from distant lands who rushed to Spain to give their all for Communistic intangibles was surprisingly large. All Russians are susceptible to spiritual appeals; Communists no less than the others.

Formerly Russians had a triple spiritual motive to pierce into the Balkans, namely, Orthodox Christianity, nationalism and Slavic solidarity. They still have three motives: Communism, nationalism and

Sovfoto

RUMANIAN RAILWAY POSTER

Slavic solidarity. The third motive is not very strong now, the second is weaker than formerly, the first is one of the great forces in the modern world. The whole future of Communism depends upon Russia's ability to maintain its place among the nations of the world. That is a test and guarantee of the system. Communism lives on hope. Its chief power is in faith, assurance, pride. Communists are strong—where they are strong—because they think they have found the better way. More than most states, Soviet Russia must protect the bulwarks of pride and faith. And it must protect them where most threatened—in the Balkans.

The Russians at present are extremely poor. They haven't enough to eat or wear and housing conditions are distressing. Russia is a land of squalor, yet the regime goes on, partly because of the people's faith that they are creating a better world. Many Russians still believe that Communism is succeeding. That faith is utterly essential. When it is lost all is lost. And if Naziism should become master of the world, if it should dominate southeast Europe, the Near East, Irak, the Black Sea, if it should win a position from which it could seize the Ukraine and all southwest Russia, that would prove to many Russian Communists that their Soviets are a failure and their enormous sacrifices in vain. Soviet Russia, therefore, is fighting for nothing less than its life. At this moment old Russian traditions and new Soviet necessities coincide.

That the Soviet leaders realize the necessity of national defense and national power is shown by the speed with which the Soviet state took advantage of the first opportunity to occupy as much of Poland as possible, to seize the Baltic lands and wage war on Finland. These were all traditional acts. Stalin followed the Czars; he walked in the footsteps of Peter the Great. As a matter of fact, Soviet Russia holds more of Rumania now than Czarist Russia held. Communism has identified itself with nationalism and is rebuilding its bulwarks.

* * *

It is not difficult to see how vital the Balkans are to the Russians. Historically, they have been Russia's special sphere for nearly a century and a half. Russia helped free Serbia, whose revolt against the Turks began in 1804, and was always Serbia's foremost protector. Russia was a leading factor in the freeing of Greece, whose revolt began in 1821. Russia, almost single handed, freed Bulgaria in 1878. Russia has played a very important role in Rumania ever since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Russia was a sponsor of the Balkan alliance in its war against Turkey in 1912.

Half of the people in the Balkans are Slavs—as are the Russians. Most of the Balkan peoples are Eastern Orthodox Christians—as are the Russians. Russia gave Latin Rumania its liturgy and most of its religious vocabulary. Russia gave Bulgaria its finest cathedral. At the beginning, most of Bulgaria's intellectual leaders were under Russian influence.

At present, Communism is very strong in Bulgaria, is present in Yugoslavia, and is growing in Rumania. And it is far more than a social doctrine; it is a means of resistance to "the Nazi yoke." It appears to mean for the Balkans what the French Revolution once did, national liberation. In a sense, Communism is beginning to play the rôle of the Church a century ago. Then the Church was an instrument for protecting the Bulgarians, Greeks, Serbs, Rumanians from Islam. The old fight of cross against crescent has been changed to the hammer-and-sickle against the "crooked cross." The hammer-and-sickle is a symbol of protection for the little Balkan peoples against Nazi invaders. Symbols have changed but Russia's traditional role remains.

In addition to these historical factors, geographical elements are very important. Nazi Germany already blocks Russia's Baltic outlet to the western world. If it should seize Bulgaria and Turkey it would hold Russia's Black Sea outlet, as well. An Axis triumph would also leave Japan in control of Russia's only eastern outlet. All that would mean the placing of Russia in the hands of the Nazis, who could crush and dismember it in their own good time. These plain facts have become almost banal as statements, but that makes them no less vital.

* * *

No one, of course, realizes this better than Josef Stalin. He is deeply concerned with the situation. He is alert and at crucial moments very quick in action. He is watching night and day, acting night and day. He will go just as far as he can, when he can. His regime and his place in history depend on what he does now.

It is quite certain that he has no desire to "help England" or "co-operate with the United States." He isn't helping anyone. To think he can be coaxed or teased into playing with Mr. Anthony Eden is a mistake. Kind words don't move him. Herr Hitler called him every bad name in the vocabulary and then Josef Stalin made a pact with Herr Hitler. The Soviet dictator isn't moved by being called "good old Stalin." He acts only for the interests of himself, the Bolsheviks and Russia. He is more interested in the Balkans than in any other part of the world, just now, and will do all he can to keep the Nazis from seizing it. He hopes to stop Herr Hitler there by action "short of war."

So far Josef Stalin, uninvited, has been riding along on John Bull's wagon; perhaps John Bull, also uninvited, will do a little riding on the Stalin wagon.

PRIZE-WINNING FLAX FOR RUSSIA

"Roses are red..." "the valentine lady"

Good morrow! 'Tis Saint Valentine Day
All in the morrow betime,
And I a maid at your window
To be your Valentine.

THUS, in Hamlet did Ophelia sing. Shakespeare as well as Chaucer, Drayton, Cowper, Spenser and many others wrote the praises of Cupid, with his darts and quiver.

Saint Valentine Day is approaching, that day so close to spring in the Northern Hemisphere, with its message of love and hope. Nature soon to burst from her lethargy into recreative bloom, has been put upon these lovely old paper missives of a century ago.

The custom of paying homage to Cupid and one's own true love dates back to the early Roman days, when Valentino, a handsome, dashing youth, suffered martyrdom, being cricified upon the Appian Way. Legend has it, that while awaiting execution, he formed a friendship with the blind daughter of his jailer, and in a message of farewell written to her on the eve of his death, signed "From your Valentine."

Through the centuries, many customs prevailed. An early verse by John Lydgate, in honor of Katherine the wife of Henry V, shows the beginning of the custom of choosing or drawing lots for the beloved.

Seynte Valentine of Custome yeere by yeere
Men have an usuance in this regioun
To loke and serche Cupides Kalendere
And chose theyre choyse by grete affection

Raleigh, in 1596, mentions, "All the Queens have chosen, the rest cast lots for their Valentines." The festival was one of great prominence in the English calendar. We find that in 1608 it was fashionable to present gloves, and in Pepys time the day was an expensive one, for in his diary of 1667 his gift to Mrs. Pepys cost him £5, and he mentions that the Duke of York gave to the Lady Arabella Stuart a jewel of about £800.

It is to England that we turn for the fine examples of lace paper work and embossing with beautifully applied motifs of rare delicacy. However, the earlier valentines appearing about 1780 were drawn and colored by hand, then produced in monochrome and later in lithograph. An early quaint song valentine, "True Love," was produced in 1760. When old Drury Lane Theater burned in 1812 the musical library was destroyed, but from old records it was found that the valentine song of Ophelia was sung much as in Shakespeare's time.

As to the actual form of the valentine with its greeting we are in doubt of its origin; but as early as Pepys time he reminds us that the custom of exchanging mottoes is becoming fashionable. The early valentines were crude but interesting; and then very elaborate embossed patterns two inches wide were employed as surrounds to hand-painted centers. The motifs showed the old flowers of England, musical instruments, Cupid with his darts and quiver—hearts and doves, which Chaucer gave us in his "Birds of a feather shall mate together." These motifs became symbolical of the day in England.

To the English stationers of the early nineteenth century we owe a debt of gratitude, for one vied with the other in producing beautiful lace paper work. The makers' names are stamped on the valentines, sometimes more than once, to show their pride in their fine achievement. The marks are small, hidden, and afford the collector much fun. This rivalry between the makers has left us exquisite mementos of the past. Makers' names to look for are Kershaw, Mansell, Dodds, Meek, Burke, Addenbrooke, Mullord, Mossman, Parks Woods, among others.

Kershaw seems to be the favorite of the collector, having turned out so many different forms. The pocket valentine with a folded [illegible] a hidden [illegible]

interesting variety, for w[illegible] and small pockets and surprises [illegible]

The lace paper work is unusu[illegible]tiful, copied from real lace, and [illegible] valentine are many designs of net [illegible] Today such exquisite work is not turned out. This fact adds to the enhancement of these old treasures.

The "Mirror" valentine was extremely popuular, when the lady fair lifted up the "Look at my Beloved" in the center of the missive and found her image in the tiny mirror. One very lovely one was done by Dobbs, who became Ornamental Stationer to George IV in 1824. The tiny verse in copperplate reads:

The Rose will cease to blow,
The Eagle turn a dove,
The Stream will cease to flow
Ere I will cease to Love.

A charming set was one of 12 aquatints with beautiful hand-colored centers done on very thin paper, the gentlemen of the period assuming Byronic attitudes. This set is in the great Jonathan King Collection in the London Museum.

In St. Bride's Technical Institute, London, we find the type done with a border and pictured inset, over which bronze powder was blown, the workers getting extra wages for this.

The "Wafer" valentine, with the wafer center made of flour and gelatine, comes in many forms, and it is to be wondered that such a tiny piece of brittleness has withstood so many [illegible] most beautiful of the [illegible] was done by [illegible] border,

the [illegible] a lace square, delicate [illegible] with a spray of flowers. [illegible] century a very interesting [illegible] into fashion. It consisted of a [illegible] bouquet etched and painted by [illegible] upon a very thin paper, invisibly attached to the underpaper, and most skillfully cut so that when a thread of silk hanging from the central flower is pulled the bouquet becomes a cage tapering from the back and enclosing a Cupid or some other device. This is known as the Flower Cage valentine.

In Coutts Bank, London, with the treasures of the bank there is in a case a beautiful flower cage valentine by Kershaw, which the Duke of Albans sent to Mrs. Coutts in 1826. The writer has two of this variety in her collection of over 300 old English valentines and treasures them highly.

The "Wedding Ring" valentine, the circlet of gold with Cupid not far away, was very popular. A large one by Burke shows extremely interesting paper work, and with some hand painting a beautiful basket of flowers was formed.

The floral valentines are a delight, with their many varieties. Delicate leaves and flowers of velvet applied in charming circlets and bouquets and all the old English flowers are as fresh today as when they were done over 100 years ago. Heartsease, Moss Rose, Sweet Jasmine, Sweet Red Pink, Canterbury Blue Bell, are part of the valentine garden.

The costumes alone are worthy of study, and especially valued are the soldier and sailor prints. The sailors with tall hats, with streamers flowing, and always the Union Jack, the tiny cannon bedecked with flowers. These are the examples that [illegible] the collector. Bonington, the English painter, did a sailor in 1820 which [illegible] valentine must have been taken from.

[illegible] item is a Mullord, a tiny fold-[illegible]et. On one side there are 14 [illegible] Cupid very much engrossed in his [illegible] "Love's Progress," and upon the [illegible] side in quaint printing his [illegible] are carefully explained.

About [illegible]0, A. Parks, 47 Leonard Street, [illegible] out a series of highly amusing [illegible] in gay Victorian colors. Cupid [illegible] the most preposterous positions, [illegible] out from the portrait of the [illegible]ove—standing upon a column [illegible], or rowing his fair passenger [illegible]ore, where upon the branch of a [illegible] his quiver of darts. The Temple [illegible] always in sight, with vivid yellow [illegible] the sun casting a warm effulgence.

Blushing like the fragrant rose,
Here love's passion I disclose,
Gathered from love's fairy bowers
Hid beneath a wreath of flowers.
Yes, my heart cleaves fast to thine,
My first, my chosen Valentine.
A. Parks

For the damsel or swain who could not afford these greetings, beautiful lace-banded paper and lace-edged envelopes were made and greetings were written in tiny letters. Sweet, indeed, are some of these treasured old greetings. In fact, some of the large valentines have an envelope in the center to hold a personal greeting. In 1840 a booklet was issued, "St. Valentine's Bouquet," to help the lovelorn.

Watermarked valentines are greatly treasured, and assist the collector in many ways. This is found on the last sheet of a double-paged valentine.

Of course, these old valentines, with their fine lace work, inserts of satin, chiffon, and decorative motifs, came to America. In Godey's Lady Book of 1849, their extreme high cost and importation was deplored.

The modern valentine is charming, the day much feted here, with valentines, flowers, sweets, and telegrams. Western Union sent out 600,000 valentine messages last year.

Let us always observe this quaint old custom with its messages of sentiment.

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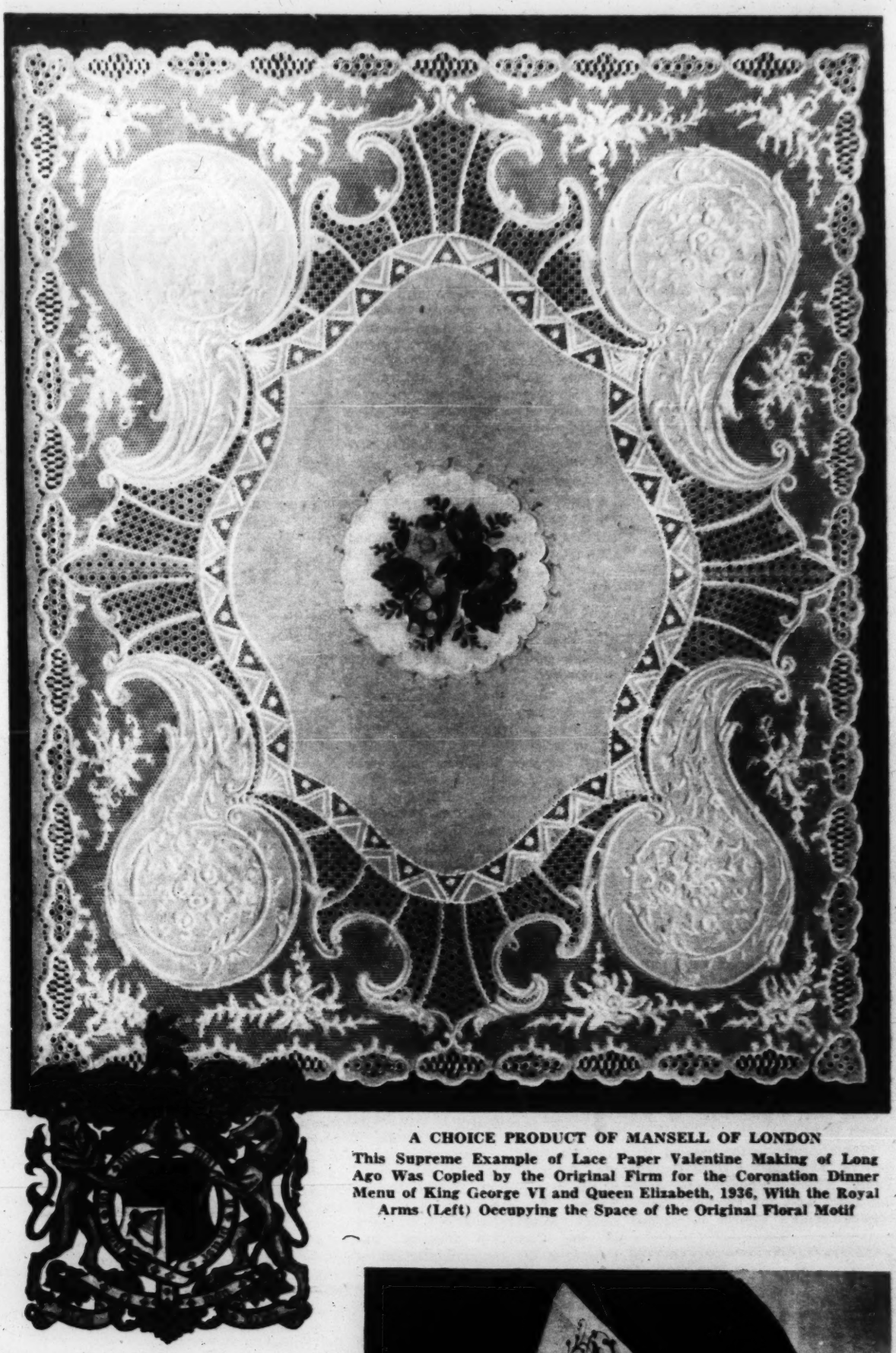

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THE UNREQUITED MOTIF
This Aquatint Is One of a Set of 12 Missives With Byron-Like Figures in the Jonathan King Collection in the London Museum

FLOWER CAGE VALENTINE, 1830
Godey's Lady's Book Exclaimed Against the Costliness of Such Elaborate Tokens of Affection as That Pictured Above. The Picture Shows How the Rose Cage Could Be Pulled Open, to Reveal the Missive's Chief Sentiment

Among the New Books

O. Henry Award Stories

O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1940, edited by Harry Hansen. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

THE TWENTY-SECOND annual volume of the "O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories" contains 17 stories chosen from among those written by American authors and appearing in American magazines during the year that ended in July, 1940. Its editor, as in several years past, is Harry Hansen, literary editor of the New York World-Telegram, and the assisting judges are Dorothy Brewster, of the English Department in Columbia University; John T. Frederick, of the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, and Fred T. Marsh, reviewer.

The editor and judges have awarded the three money prizes of $300, $200, and $100, respectively, to Stephen Vincent Benét for "Freedom's a Hard-Bought Thing," Roderick Lull for "Don't Get Me Wrong," and Edward Havill for "The Kill." Mr. Benét had received first prize twice before, in 1932 and 1937. Its award to him now for the third time is a kind of voucher for his position in the very top of American story writers.

There seems to be truth in a comment quoted by Miss Brewster, one of the judges, from Robert M. Coates, who has an excellent story, "Let's Not Talk About It Now," in this collection: "that the story in troubled times is less handicapped than the novel, which derives its form from the form of the social order it describes, so that when that order is confused the novel itself is hampered."

This difference may be fundamentally the result of the difference in size. A novel, being longer, requires more attention to background and to the relation between the times and the characters. A short story, limited of necessity to a small field and an economy of words, can be told and done with, leaving its implications to the reader to fill in.

That happens in the case of Mr. Benét's "Freedom's a Hard-Bought Thing." There is a relation between the story and the present times, between Cue's efforts to escape from slavery and today's struggles for freedom; but the tale of an old-time plantation Negro is told for itself, and the reader makes his own application to current history.

Roderick Lull's "Don't Get Me Wrong," about two white-collared workers looking for jobs, is obviously related to our own troubled times. On the other hand, the third prize-winning story, by Edward Havill, is timeless and universal in its use of the love of nature, the hidden reservations existing even between two persons who love each other deeply, and the need for tacit rather than spoken understanding.

Among the other 14 stories there is only one based on a situation that springs directly out of the nature of these times. That is Kay Boyle's "Poor Monsieur Panalitus," a muted and compassionate tale of the French in the present war and the antagonisms that war stirs up against innocent persons. The other stories might have happened yesterday, might happen tomorrow.

Pity rather than humor or irony characterizes all these stories. Children and the effect upon them of maladjusted adult and family jars; the proletarian as hobo, field hand, or the kind of people who live in an abandoned freight car; a dog that has lost his mistress—these are subjects that touch the heart. Writers, besides those mentioned, are Roy Patchen Brooks, William Faulkner, Nancy Hale, Mary King, Grace Lumpkin, Dorothy McCleary, Katherine Anne Porter, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Mabel L. Robinson, William Saroyan, Tom Tracy, and Richard Wright.

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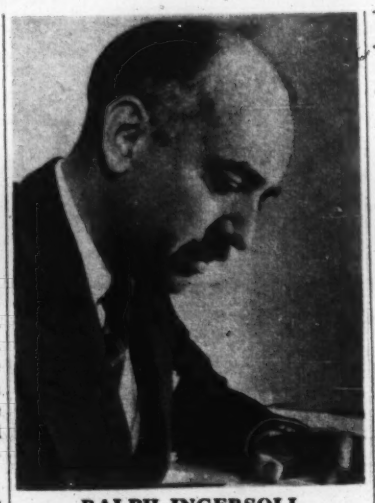

RALPH INGERSOLL
Whose "Report on England" Was Reviewed on Jan. 14

Novelists and Their Material

America in Contemporary Fiction, by Percy Holmes Boynton. Chicago University Press. $2.50.

A READER who has followed with any more than casual attention the course of American fiction in the last two decades will find in Percy H. Boynton's "America in Contemporary Fiction" not only firmer footing among shifting sands, but a field whence he can take flight into speculations of his own.

Percy Boynton is competent to take a comparative view of the fiction of our day. For 40 years he has studied and taught the history of literature. He is able to pass judgment on current novelists by comparison with the best that has been written in the past, and without saying much about it he makes it clear that a writer has to have a great deal more than popularity or sensationalism to get into his fold. At the same time, he is quick to admit the gains in narrative technique that have been made in the last 20 years.

What Mr. Boynton talks about here, however, is mostly the use made of American material by American novelists. With this in view, he has made a study of novelists of all parts of the United States.

First come the New England writers — Mary Ellen Chase, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, George Santayana (New England only by the theme of "The Last Puritan"), and J. P. Marquand, with brief excursions, for the sake of showing how far we have come, into the work of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Miss Chase and Mrs. Fisher are regionalists, faithful to their particular fields; Santayana and Marquand are chroniclers of the downfall of New England Puritanism.

* * *

These are followed by essays on novelists of the central Atlantic states, the South, the Middle and Far West, and the metropolis.

Joseph Hergesheimer loved the aristocratic past of his section and was able to recapture it, but has been regettably overwhelmed by the present. James Branch Cabell chose to escape into a dream world, and of him Mr. Boynton says: "Beau Brummel has had his day and enjoyed it superbly, and, while having it, he has been picturesquely diverting, sometimes a little tiresome in his arrogant naughtiness, but usually amusing for his wit, and charming for the urbanity which he still cultivates with such youthful pride."

Our critic can use a soft-voiced irony!

A perusal of novels by Southern writers, of whom there are so many, leads to the conclusion that something is amiss, though there is no general agreement as to cause or cure. The Civil War, the race problem, the factory system, sharecropping, the poor white all furnish fiction material, sometimes treated retrospectively, as by Stark Young, some of it with a violent determination to show how much the times are out of joint, as by William Faulkner.

* * *

Essays on Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser, Willa Cather, Sinclair Lewis, John Dos Passos, Thomas Wolfe, Ole Edvard Rölvaag, and John Steinbeck, with an introduction on "Changing Values," and a conclusion called "Knowledge and Wisdom" complete the volume. The essays on Dreiser, Cabell, and Miss Cather have been rewritten and brought up to date from Mr. Boynton's "Some Contemporary Americans" (1924), and those on Hergesheimer, Anderson, and Lewis from "More Contemporary Americans" (1927).

Too many of our writers seem to Mr. Boynton to have been unfaithful to their high calling, to have dreamed mightily but been swept aside by weariness, confusion, or the desire for popularity. Among those who preserved their energy and direction are Rölvaag, Miss Cather, Steinbeck, and, in their own way, the New Englanders.

Little Brown has published in America Rose Macaulay's new novel, "And No Man's Wit." The London edition (Collins) was reviewed in these columns on Aug. 31.

The Land Nobody Wanted

The Giant Joshua, by Maurine Whipple. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.75. (A Houghton Mifflin Fellowship novel.)

WHEN BRIGHAM YOUNG led the Mormons on their great trek through the wilderness, westward from the Mississippi, he looked for a land which no one else would want, in the hope that he and his followers might there find freedom from persecution. In the salt flats and deserts of Utah, in the barren wastes of unclaimed territory, he thought he had found his goal. Later, other Mormons who journeyed there noted the twisted branches of certain trees pointing toward their destination; they called these desert sentinels Joshua trees, because they showed the way to the Promised Land.

It is entirely appropriate, then, for a novel depicting the strivings of the pioneer Mormons to draw its title from this symbol of their belief that they had been wisely led and would in time see the desert blossom as the rose. "The Giant Joshua," by Maurine Whipple, deals with those Mormons who left Salt Lake City in 1861 and settled in the wilderness of southern Utah, to found the city of St. George and forge another link in the growing Mormon empire.

Careful research and skillful narrative technique combine to make the book a vivid picture of pioneer life, which acquires a special interest by reason of its sympathetic treatment of Mormonism; in this respect, the book becomes more than another rendition of the struggles of early settlers—it is pre-eminently a study of Mormon beliefs and an honest tribute to a people whose firmly rooted faith enabled them to surmount the obstacles in their path. Drought, flood, famine, plagues, loneliness, and persecution in turn threaten the security of the new community; but the faith of the people, and their courage and industry, are always stronger than the forces opposing them.

The keynote to the success of this indomitable handful of men and women intent on conquering the wilderness lies in their togetherness. One of their number, David Wight, explains it simply when he maintains that the essence of their creed is neighborliness, brotherly love, living for the common good. "We believe in happiness," he says. "We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, and doing good to all men. . . ." Building upon such a foundation, they could not fail in their mission.

This is the fundamental theme of "The Giant Joshua." The ramifications of the surface narrative, however, involve a number of elements somewhat less idealistic in import, coupled with a recurrent lusty humor and a few incidents not wholly savory. Specifically, the book deals with the vicissitudes of Clory MacIntyre, whose innate gaiety and incorrigible yearning for romance make it difficult for her to adjust herself to the rigors of pioneer life and the traditions of her people.

The numerous tragedies which befall Clory are reminiscent of the ordeals which Thomas Hardy inflicted upon the hapless Tess. Clory possesses resources of strength which Tess never manifested, and the author taxes them to the utmost; in so doing, she comes very close to adding a note of futility to her story which might tend to contradict the essential theme. Nevertheless, the note of triumph on which the story ends to some extent ameliorates the effect of Clory's many trials, and it is effectively symbolic of the victory of the whole group.

M. W. S.

The Selkirk Settlement

Mine Inheritance, by Frederick Niven. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

THE HISTORY of the Canadian West is a relatively unworked field for fiction, though it contains fully as much romance as the oft-told western migrations across the border, in the United States. Frederick Niven's new novel, "Mine Inheritance," a story of the Canadian frontier, has therefore the recommendation of relative novelty, to which, it should be said, is added a large stock of historical information.

The particular piece of Canada's past chosen for presentation by Mr. Niven is the settlement made at Red River, under the sponsorship of the Earl of Selkirk. This was the nucleus whence sprang the city of Winnipeg and the flourishing towns of southern Manitoba.

In the early years of the last century Lord Selkirk, observing the hardships of Highland crofters who were being evicted from their farms to make room for the expansion of the wool-raising industry, decided to provide them with an opportunity to find other homes. By the terms he offered, the settlers were promised no more risk of eviction. They were to own their land, which was to be an inheritance unto their children.

A large tract south of Lake Winnipeg was purchased by Lord Selkirk from the Hudson's Bay Company, and thither he sent, in 1811, his first shipload of immigrants under the leadership of Miles Macdonell.

The story of the Settlement in its first eight or nine years of adversity is told by a character of Mr. Niven's invention, David Baxter, from Paisley, a young man who on account of family differences offered himself for the Settlement scheme as a writer, meaning a secretary or accountant. David, besides being on hand at all the important crises in the affairs of the Settlement, had his personal adventures and romances, which are, however, made subordinate to actual history.

When Governor Macdonell arrived at the place where he had orders to establish himself, on the Red River a little way below where the Assiniboine flows in from the west, he discovered that neither the Hudson's Bay Company, from whom the land had been purchased, nor their rivals, the Northwest Company, wanted any new neighbors.

Through the stratagems of the Northwesters, halfbreeds were incited to attack upon the newcomers, Governor Macdonell and some of his staff were arrested on various charges of trespass, the Settlement was temporarily abandoned, and Lord Selkirk himself, having come to America to investigate the condition of his colony, was obliged to stand trial and endure heavy expense. The fur companies were rich and powerful, and individuals who got in their way or were caught in the backwash of their clashes were unfortunate. The settlers had a grasshopper scourge and a flood besides, but David's account is chiefly about the machinations of the fur company and the ultimately successful efforts of the Selkirk people to hold their ground.

Here is material that might have made a novel of breathless adventure, but Mr. Niven has chosen not to write it that way. Instead, he has been patient, precise, sometimes repetitious; but what is lost in color and romance is made up by the positive impression of actuality.

Mr. Niven succeeds in making it clear that the inheritance of the Winnipeg region is one of stubborn endurance, resilience, and sobriety.

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The Letters of an Ebullient Scholar

The Letters of John Fiske, edited by Ethel F. Fisk. New York: Macmillan. $7.50.

THE FIRST entry in "The Letters of John Fiske," edited by his daughter, Ethel F. Fisk, is signed "Eddie F. Green." John Fiske was Edmund Fisk Green until he was 13. Then, at the request of his grandmother, he took the name of his great-grandfather, John Fisk. Five years later, by mistake of the Harvard cataloguers, an e was added to his last name. He liked the look of it, adopted it, and so became John Fiske.

His first letter shows the mold in which he early began to set. "I am 8 years old and have read about 200 vols of books on all subjects, particularly on Nat. History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Grammar, Mathematics, and miscellaneous things. I have also read Spanish a little."

Twelve years later, a Harvard Junior, he wrote to Abby Brooks, whom he had already picked out as his prospective wife, that he had studied Greek, Latin, German, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Hebrew, Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, Provençal, and Rumanian, made a beginning in Chaldee and Sanskrit, dipped into Zend, Gothic, and Wallachian, and longed to know Persian, Arabic, and Russian, but despaired of ever having time for them because there was so much to be done in other things.

* * *

Fortunately, Miss Brooks was not deterred by the bookishness of the suitor, two years her junior, and in 1864 they were married.

From the letters may be pieced together the essential facts of Fiske's life, with a great cyclorama of distinguished persons and events of importance to the nineteenth century, revolving—in the letters—around the masterful student of men and affairs, John Fiske.

He was born in 1842, son of Edmund Brewster Green and Mary Fisk Bound. Since his father's means were small and his mother was often busy teaching, the boy lived with his grandmother in Middletown, Conn. After his mother's second marriage, to Edwin W. Stoughton, New York lawyer and later Minister to Russia, her son continued to spend his school holidays in Middletown. Thence he went to Harvard, and for the rest of his life Cambridge was his home.

John Fiske's interest in books amounted to a passion. If he had to choose between going on a pleasure trip with charming young people and buying a book, he took the book. He could not hear mention of a field of study without promising himself that he would explore it some time. Prize-winning early became a habit, and he did not disdain a naïve pleasure in the praises he received—"The President said I was going to be one of the most distinguished men in the class," and so on.

* * *

The college had something else to say. It threatened expulsion on account of his acceptance of the views of the evolutionists; but eight years later, under the progressive leadership of President Eliot, Harvard gave him an opportunity to lecture on the very subject in connection with which he had narrowly escaped discipline.

John Fiske was no pale recluse. To judge him by his letters he had a wonderful time. "Oh, Jolly!" he exclaims. "It was a joyful occasion!" "Never had so good a time in my life!" Feasting and good talk, music, comfortable surroundings; his Abby, so frequently "the belle of the party," his six children whom he seemed to find vastly entertaining, high praise and high fees for his lectures on philosophy and history, a ready pen, a home at the center of learning in Cambridge to come back to from his travels, and beloved Petersham for vacations—all these explain something of the satisfaction that bubbles up in the letters. These and the fact that all his life he could throw himself headlong into his favorite pursuit, the white-hot quest for information. Not an original thinker, he was insatiable in his desire to amass knowledge.

If the volume of his letters had been furnished with some biographical notes it would have been still more valuable. W. K. R.

Ethel F. Fisk

'People of the Morning Light'

The Silent Drum, by Neil H. Swanson. New York: Farrar and Reinhart. $2.75.

"SOMETIMES," said Robin Stuart, "I think there's a drum inside o' men. Ye canna hear it, maybe, but it's there." A man may know the silent drum is leading him into strife and peril, but while it keeps going inside him he'll not turn back.

That is the meaning of Neil Swanson's title, "The Silent Drum." He has made this continuation of "The Judas Tree" another story of heroism and endurance for a cause or a self-imposed duty. Frederic Van Buren, the escaped bound boy, came into Colonel Bouquet's camp on the Muskingum for the sake of finding care for the "she-brat," a white child who had been captive with him among the Shawnees. He knew that he ran the risk of being recognized and returned to his brutal master, but he was ashamed not to do his utmost for the little lass.

It was just the way Arnett Leslie had left his comfortable Tidewater home eight years before, and gone to the frontier to help the wilderness settlers when the Maryland and Pennsylvania governors refused aid.

"The Silent Drum" is a part of Mr. Swanson's chronicle of the western settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, in the years before the Revolution.

* * *

The novel tells of the year or more that lay between the peace concluded with the Indians in 1764, after the relief of Fort Pitt, and the order from General Gage that Royal forces should withdraw from the Conochocheague valley and the settlers be—for the time—unmolested.

The region watered by streams that flow into the Ohio—the Muskingum, Allegheny, Monongahela, Youghioghney—and interlace with upper waters of the Potomac was territory disputed by Indians, settlers, and fur traders, with Provincial governors interfering at the urging of seaboard merchants who saw trade menaced, or British generals making sudden, drastic attempts to enforce order.

The settlers lived under the menace of Indian attack. The traders persisted in selling firearms and knives to the Indians. The settlers tried to keep the traders out and attacked the pack-trains. The governors called for help and British regulars—especially the Black Watch—moved in. Settlers attacked the Black Watch, and thus the first armed American rebellion against British authority occurred two years before the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

The stirring events of "The Silent Drum" are built around Major Arnett Leslie's efforts to keep the settlers from taking up arms, to persuade the traders to relinquish their traffic in arms, and finally his appeals to Sir William Johnson and General Gage.

* * *

He alone had a vision of a united land, occupied not by Pennsylvanians, Marylanders, townsmen or valley folk, but by one people—as the Indians already called them: Tulhasaga, "the people of the morning light." Leslie was far ahead of his time.

Most of the story is told as it looked to the Dutch bound boy, Frederic, who had been befriended by Leslie and in turn gave the Major his devoted though sometimes misguided service. The story boils with multitudes of sharply drawn characters, both real and fictitious. Good, bad, and mixed, tragic and comic, and sometimes both together, they make a brisk, harsh, crowded, constantly moving procession. The language and the incidents are no more soothing to a delicate taste than can be expected from a realist who is writing about Indian warfare, garrison life, and the struggles of grim-mouthed frontiersmen to hold their own. The research that backs the narrative has been tireless.

"The Silent Drum" is an unfinished chronicle; with Arnett Leslie under arrest, Frederic fleeing with a burdened heart to the wilderness, the little captive maid going off to the seaboard to be turned into a lady, and the border troubles unheeded. Thus the foundation is laid for a further tale.

The Book Window

George Eliot & John Chapman, by Gordon S. Haight (Yale University Press), gives a picture of the radical thinking of the '50's in England, when John Chapman took over the Westminster Review, inviting young Marian Evans (George Eliot) to London as assistant editor and contributor. A second section of the volume is devoted to Chapman's Diaries, which give more attention to his social gatherings, his literary boarders, and his sentimental friendships than to the revolutionary ideas he was offering in the Review.

Rufus Isaacs, First Marquess of Reading, by the Marquess of Reading (Putnam, $3.75), is an account of the career of a Londoner who was brought up in a mercantile family and who himself became the originator of a political one. The story, told by his son, is taken down to the year 1914, the last illustration in the book being a portrait of Isaacs as Lord Chief Justice of England.

Submarines, Admirals, and Navies, by Lieut.-Commander Colin Mayers, R. N. (Ret.) (Associated Publications, Los Angeles). An appraisal, by a former Senior Instructional Officer of the British Submarine School, of the submarine's potential usefulness in naval combat.

Understanding Picasso, by Helen F. Mackenzie (University of Chicago Press, $2). The Curator of the Gallery of Art Interpretation at the Art Institute of Chicago offers a study of the Spanish artist's styles and development.

A Man and a Dream, by Nina Spalding Stevens (Hollycrofters, Inc., $3). The story of George W. Stevens, first director of the Toledo Museum of Art, and the development of that institution.

Warships at Work, by A. C. Hardy (Penguin Books, 25 cents). A vest-pocket Jane's by an active Royal Naval architect.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A Yorkshire Family

They Left the Land, by Naomi Jacob. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

NAOMI JACOB writes in "They Left the Land" about four generations of the Langdons, who loved or abhorred, in their turn, the Yorkshire soil whence they sprang. The story opens in the late eighteen-forties with the bachelor brothers, Robert and Topliss, with the utmost harmony and happiness, making Calderholm the best farm in that Riding. They were proud of its 250 productive acres and its straggling house, which had been begun in the last year of the reign of Elizabeth. "One of us must marry," Topliss had said, and his elder brother, assuming the responsibility, brought home to the farm a gentlewoman as his wife. Caroline introduced a more mannered way of living and three of her four children grew up to feel that they belonged to their mother's caste and had none of the Langdon love of the land. One alone, named for his Uncle Topliss, wanted to be a farmer, but he went off to Australia.

In the second generation the farmer of Calderholm was Bess, wife of Robert's eldest son, Francis. She was a countrywoman, despised by her husband for her uncultivated speech and simple ways, but a wonder in the dairy and the garden. Francis went his own ways in London but she stayed on a shrunken remnant of the farm and tried to instill in her twin children the yeoman's heritage of the family.

It was useless. There was no more love of the land in the third generation of Langdons than there had been in their father. After 15 years he summoned Bess, young Robert, and Marion to London to look after him. Obedient but heartbroken, Bess obeyed. For her there followed dismaying years, during which she was sustained only by the hope of going back sometime to Calderholm; but for the children they were years of opportunity. Even when their father left them with nothing but his debts they were still sure that London was the place for them.

So the story goes on, with the struggle of Bess to keep the home decent, with Robert's successes and failures, and the growing evidence of weakness in his character. Always Bess kept her dreams of Calderholm—of rain and sunshine to make grand harvests, of plowing, haying, and the life beating in the land. "It's the luvliest plaace i' the world, Calderholm. There's not anuther spot like it—not i' t'whole world," said Bess.

Her granddaughter, Starr, believed her. In Robert's daughter burned the love of land which had skipped his generation and the one before it, but made pretty, high-spirited Starr a true Langdon. At the close of the book, Starr and her grandmother, and even a chastened Robert, are going back to what is left of Calderholm. "Aye, Ah'll be glad enoof t'r see t'moor agean," Bess said.

Miss Jacob has an unaffected love for the North Country of England and a deep knowledge of its scenery and its people—their peculiar idiom, their folklore, and characteristic qualities. When it comes to linking characters and incidents together she is not quite so sure. In Robert and his sister Marion, in their grandmother Caroline, and in the younger Topliss a deterioration is made to take place which seems imposed from the outside to provide a story, rather than something inherent. Or, if inherent, it is not sufficiently predicated.

The most important constituents of the story, however, are Bess Langdon and Calderholm. Both of these impress the reader with their clear authenticity.

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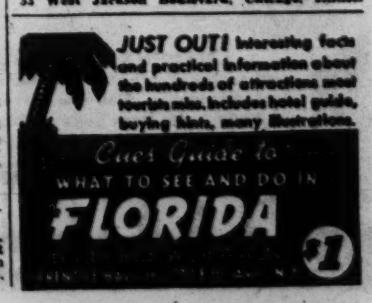
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Quick Guide to
WHAT TO SEE AND DO IN
FLORIDA
21

. . Edward Stettinius

(Continued from Page 3)

become sufficiently plentiful—manila fiber, mercury, and silk—so that there is no real danger of shortage, while a fourth, nickel, is obtained from Canada and therefore occasions no real danger.

In the jargon of the defense program there are three separate categories of important raw materials. First come the "strategic commodities," of which the United States has a serious shortage and which the Nation absolutely must have. They are: antimony, chromium, coconut shell char, ferrograde manganese, manila fiber, mercury, mica, nickel, quartz crystal, quinine, rubber, silk, tin, and tungsten.

Next come the so-called "critical materials." They are also essential to national defense but offer less difficult procurement problems, either because they are not so urgently needed or because production of them in the United States is more nearly adequate. They include: aluminum, asbestos, cork, graphite, hides, iodine, kapok, opium, optical glass, phenol, platinum, tanning materials, toluol, vanadium, and wool.

In a third category, called "essential materials," are coal, oil, steel, copper, and the like, of which we can easily produce all, or nearly all, of our requirements.

But the task of the Division is not as easy as running down a fixed list, estimating the needs on each, and then seeing that a stock pile is accumulated equal to the deficit figure against each item. Some of these items move on and off the list. Aluminum, which was on the strategic list 25 years ago, came off during the 'thirties, as the Aluminum Corporation found new American sources of bauxite. But there are still bottlenecks in the aluminum procurement, despite the extraordinarily rapid increase in American capacity to produce it, for the simple reason that the airplane program has expanded so rapidly beyond recent expectations that far more aluminum will be called for than was anticipated.

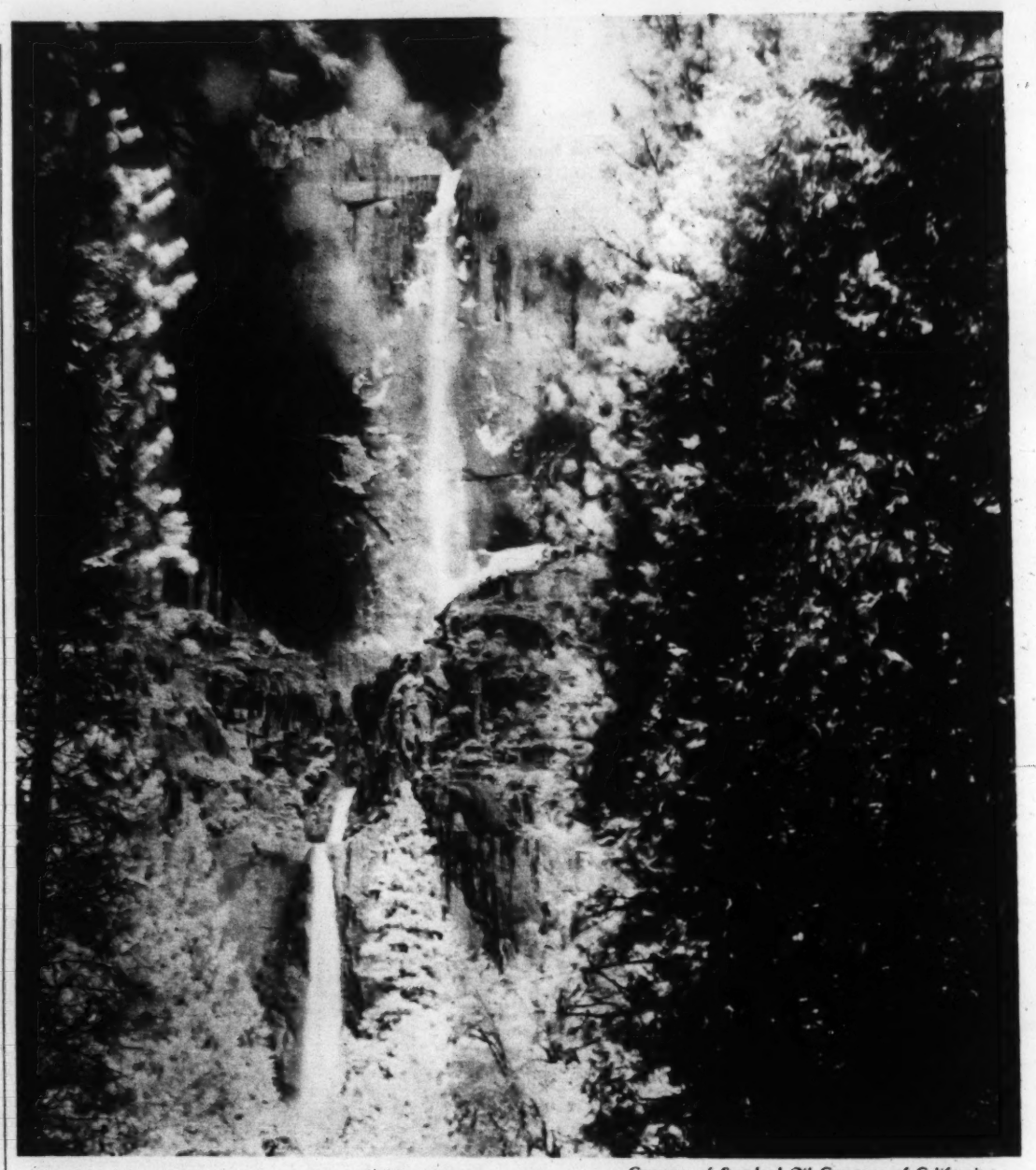
As another example of the complexities of the problem, the figures would indicate offhand that the United States might be in serious straits as to manganese output in case of war. But an increasing proportion of ferro-manganese now comes from Cuba. To what extent can this supply be relied on in case of war? And should there be any concern over nickel, since practically all the United States' supplies come from Canada?

The procurement methods used so far have been many and diverse. In the case of tin and rubber, arrangements were made with the international cartels through the various governments involved, to ease restrictions on production by the amount the American Government wants. Large amounts of tungsten and chrome ore have been obtained from China, to come out via the Burma Road and be counted in repayment of one of the United States' loans to China, while a part of these acquisitions are from a store which had been in the market for some time. Some 87,000 tons of rubber came from Britain by barter for cotton.

A large proportion of these requirements come from the Far East, including tin, rubber, coconut shell char, manila fiber, silk, and tungsten, and arrangements have to be made for the necessary shipping. The Materials Division has helped promote construction of plants in the United States to produce synthetic rubber, and has interested itself in the question of whether America shall in 1942 have an adequate supply of 100-octane aviation gasoline, when those thousands of planes get off the assembly line and into the air.

The strategic materials procurement program is much older than Mr. Stettinius' department. Right through the 'twenties and 'thirties men who worked on it during the World War tried to keep the problem alive, but with little success. They wanted the United States to accumulate stockpiles of these commodities, but Congress wasn't interested. In 1939 Congress was persuaded to pass the so-called Strategic and Critical Minerals Act for such procurement, but the amounts appropriated were wholly inadequate. The program really began to get under way last May.

Mr. Stettinius has had a remarkable career. At 40 he is one of the country's best-known executives. His course led up through the Hyatt Roller Bearing Works, to General Motors Corporation, General Aviation Corporation, and finally to the U. S. Steel Corporation. In 1932 he was in active charge of the national "Share-the-Work" movement for the Second Federal Reserve district, and in 1933 he was liaison officer between the Industrial Advisory Board and the NRA in Washington. It was there that he made the extensive friendships which enabled him so quickly to build up his own sector of the present National Defense Advisory Commission.



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company of California

YOSEMITE FALLS IN WINTER

Jack Frost Visits the Great National Park of the West, Silvering the Rocks, Etching the Pines, and Turning the Waterfalls to Crystal

. . Crisis in Chinatown

(Continued from Page 5)

tion and secured a job as a marine engineer.

Another University of California student, a Chinese who had spent seven years studying political science and completed all of his requirements to write his thesis for the Ph.D. degree, is a Phi Beta Kappa man, with only four or five B grades in all his college years. He applied the other day for a dishwashing job from the State Department of Employment. He wanted to have something to eat and save enough money to finance his way back to Washington, the Nation's capital, to secure material for his thesis. Yet his only opportunity for work in this country, from past experience, is said to be a Civil Service job in Government service, or back in China.

The plight of a Chinese girl who was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of California was a job of waiting on tables in a Chinese restaurant. Chinese girls, who are college graduates, and who have spent two or three years in secretarial courses may secure stenographic positions, if they are fortunate, which pay $48 to $60 a month. Their usual story is marriage, a job as waitress, or sales clerk in a shop in Chinatown.

So much for the college-trained Chinese.

The State Department of Employment, whose Oriental Division is managed by a Chinese, Samuel D. Lee, does not give hope to a Chinese high school graduate of a job better than dishwashing. For one reason the college-trained people are available. If they make a good showing, and they usually do, there is the possibility that someone will hear about it and there may be another opening for another Chinese. Why waste time on high school boys and girls?

For these reasons 80 to 90 per cent of the placements in the State Department of Employment are for workers in the culinary trades which include dishwashing. If a man is good he may earn $50 to $85 a month at one of these jobs, and the State Department of Employment has success in placing such men.

Chinatown is still wondering how it is that one Chinese chemist who holds a good position with a California industrial firm is able to do it. There are no other Chinese in the company. The conclusion is that he is working at a lower salary than would the normal so-called "American" chemist and that he has made himself indispensable in the 12 or 13 years he has been with the company. Certainly he is an outstanding example.

A few of Chinatown's young people have gone back to China with their United States-gained talents. The difficulty here is that third and fourth-generation Chinese boys and girls do not want to go back to China. They are Americans. They love America. Their roots are here. They would be strange, out-of-place, overwhelmed, confused in China. This is the experience of some who have tried it.

It is a tribute, a deep and sincere tribute, to the Chinese character that despite all these things, all these discouraging factors in their American homeland, Chinese family life still holds together. Few Chinese marriages end up in the divorce courts, this in spite of the fact that young couples must live in crowded quarters with the rest of their usually numerous relations.

Of course, Chinatown is not completely impoverished. In the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, according to Chee S. Lowe, the executive secretary, there are some 300 member firms. These must all be of established financial integrity. They include the importers, the grocers, the merchants. But even these men know that the problem of the young people is something different from the problems they themselves faced. They know it is a difficult question of adjustment, a difficult question of ideals as well as of necessities.

Then, too, in Chinatown are found many small establishments which are not financially sound. A group of five, say, is able to get together a few hundred dollars to buy a small down-and-out store or restaurant. By eliminating salaries, working only for their living, these five are able to live. This explains why a Chinese can be on relief one day and own part of a business a day later.

Interestingly enough, the crisis in Chinatown is also a crisis and a challenge for the various churches of the Christian religion. The young Chinese converts are looking to these churches for guidance.

There are various religious agencies in Chinatown, the chief being the Young Men's Christian Association and the Roman Catholic Social Center. But, according to Chinatown leaders, these are far from adequate.

While the war in China has made China and the Chinese more firm in public favor in the United States, Chinatown leaders also insist that it has brought its stresses and strains. Every penny that can be spared in Chinatown is being poured into relief for China. The point is, Chinatown has few pennies to spare.

A new Federal project is expected to bring some relief in housing to Chinatown. Can a new way of thinking in San Francisco, the whole of California, and the Nation bring a new hope? It is badly needed.

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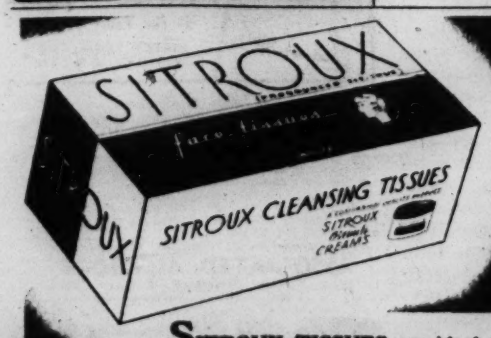

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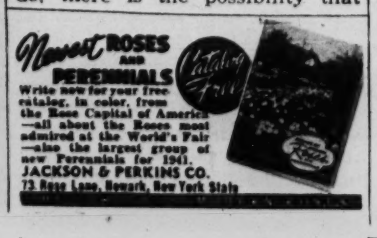
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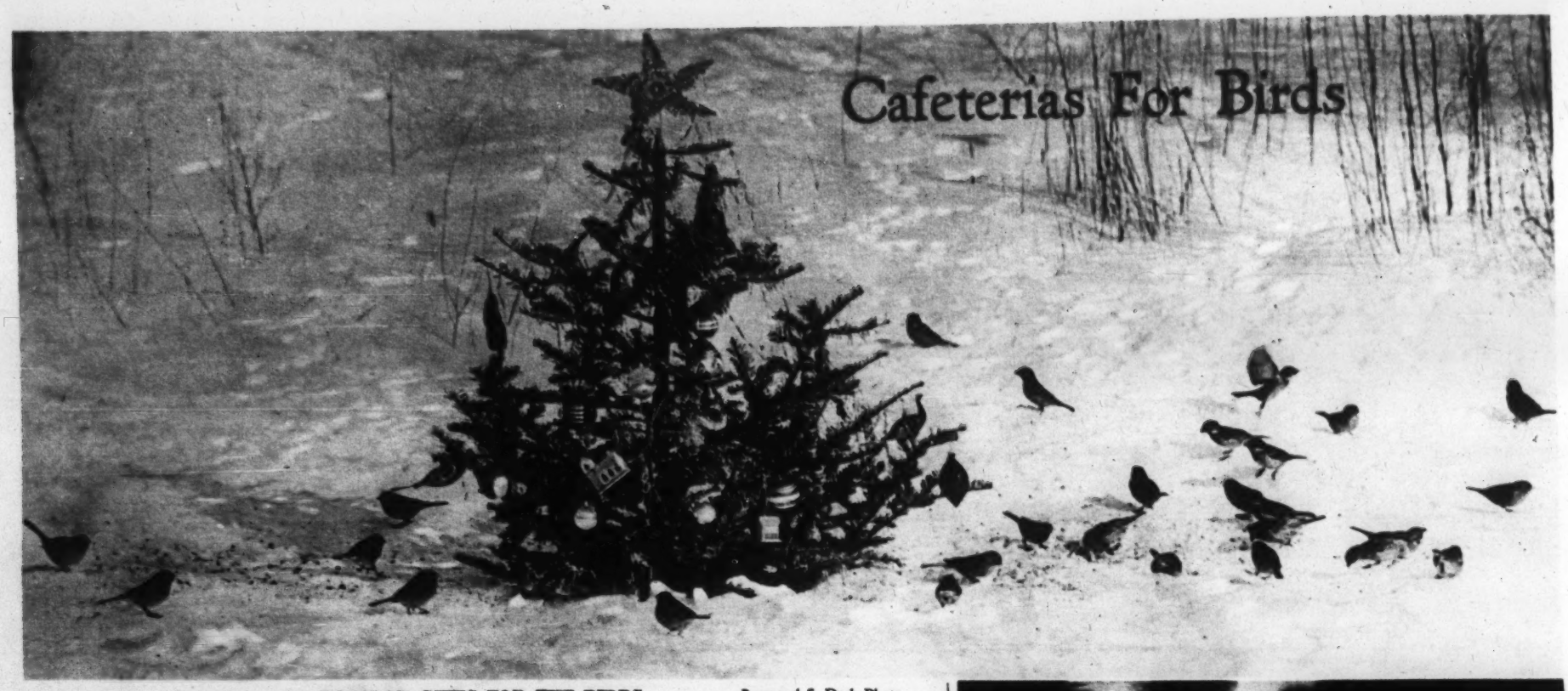
Cafeterias For Birds



HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR THE BIRDS Raymond S. Deck Photo

Snowbirds, White-Throats, Tree and English Sparrows Feasting on Grain

THERE ONCE WAS A TIME when a bird on a windowsill inspired poets to eloquence. Today a bird on a windowsill, porch railing, or any garden perch inspires householders, apartment-dwellers and the landed gentry to run pell-mell to their cupboards and toss out seeds, crumbs, cracked grains and nuts. And, after a heavy snowfall, these same thoughtful, well-informed hosts will gather brush in high tepee heaps as cosy shelters for their feathered visitors. For today, as never before, is the general public bird-conscious.

Robert L. Stevenson's birds in rhyme might have cocked their shining heads and exclaimed in mock fun, "Ain't you shamed, you sleepy-heads?" at the folk indoors. But the birds of our realistic time wisecrack, "Hey! Where's breakfast for us bluejays, brown creepers and woodpeckers?"

That's what the bird-racket has practically come to now. For racket it is, in a humorous sort of way. Beginning with a few bread crumbs to a hungry English sparrow, the feeding of birds (winter boarders especially) has soared from a mere handful of dried bread crusts to annual sales of millions of pounds of sunflower, grass and millet seeds, and thousands upon thousands of bushels of cracked wheat, corn, oats and rye to supply bird-feeding stations throughout the United States.

In return for this generosity, or garden dole (if you must), United States Department of Agriculture figures show, mosquitos, beetles and tent caterpillars are not answering to the annual spring and summer census roll calls in gardens or bird sanctuaries in the great numbers that they did in previous jolly years. Government statistics also prove that a single junco, a bird found generally throughout the United States in winter, consumes weevils, beetles and caterpillars to the extent of 39 per cent of its daily diet. The other high calorie foods which make up its meals are of equal economic value to gardeners, 61 per cent being weed seeds.

But a junco, that small grey bird which gives away its identity when in flight with a fan of white tail feathers, is only one of a dozen species of birds most easily lured to a garden feeding station or windowsill. The old haphazard method of throwing out a few crumbs daily and tacking a suet-basket to a tree isn't sufficient bait to lure and hold educated birds of today. Purple finches, cardinals and chickadees that have been coddled and coaxed from woodlands to backyards with dainties of shelled walnuts and choice seeds mixed in melted suet will not linger near your windowsill, unless you can give them something equally wholesome and tasty.

* * *

Robins, flickers, wood thrushes, and Baltimore orioles are delighted with a piece of yellow cheese nailed to the top of a feeding station or pole. One pound of American cheese lasts exactly from Saturday to Tuesday in one Detroit backyard. It's a year-around bird-staple on this feeding-shelf and kept a flicker hanging around for handouts one complete winter! A nesting wood thrush, one block distant, partook of cheese twice daily during May and June. Later in the summer he brought his young family to the cheese-bar for treats!

Spots of bright-colored jellies, canned cherries, or raspberries are sure-fire appetite teasers to attract wary or blasé catbirds, brown thrashers and robins to spring and summer garden breakfast-nooks. The same holds true at the autumn and winter board for goldfinches and cardinals.

Sunflower seed is an all-time favorite of cardinals, bluejays and tree sparrows. Try the new glass automatic feeders to discourage English sparrows.

On cold winter nights all hole-nesting birds hunt for snug beds in abandoned birdhouses. That's one reason why birdhouses should be up the year 'round. There's a combination birdhouse and automatic feeder on the market which is a joy to chickadees, bluejays and juncos. It's called "Beginner's Luck" and holds a quart of mixed grains and seeds. A hungry bird can eat his supper on the tray and then hop through the hole into bed for the night. It's a windowsill feature for a dollar.

You may not have guessed it, but some foods, although much sought after by the seed eating juncos and finches, would not pass the pure-food drug act (if such there were in bird-land). Hemp seed is a form of marihuana and makes birds languorous. So supplement millet seed for hemp if you want brightly beaming bird-boarders at your garden-shelf.

* * *

Suet has long been used as bird-bait for chickadees and woodpeckers. Now this sort of food comes molded in fancy shapes of rabbits, turkeys and even St. Nick's which can be tacked to windowsills, trees, or porch railings. Seed stores make a specialty of suet sticks for holiday gifts and winter patrons. Take one along on your next week-end to a friend who has a garden.

Wild-bird mixtures, from two cents a pound up, can be bought with sand and grit already provided (a necessary ingredient for snow-bound winter birds).

Have you a little swamp, marshy spot, or stream on your place? Plant it in wild rice, bur reed, smart weed, or water cress next spring and see what happens in the fall! Mallards, pintails and redwing blackbirds will pay you their compliments. Wild rice seed should be sown or broadcast in a fresh water place six inches to three feet in depth. The seeds sink to the bottom and germinate. Smart weed is a fine duck food and grows in marsh that is under water the year 'round. It can be grown from your plants.

Water cress is good salad food for the water fowl as well as for you. Sow the young plants or seed in shallow springs or spring-fed streams containing lime in spring and summer. Soft mud and sand bottom preferred and water from two inches to ten in depth.

In truth, if Audubon were to reappear at any one of these stellar attractions today, for song birds or ducks, he might be glad that he lived in a period when a bird earned its living by the sweat of its beak. But to present-day pilgrims, a bird on a windowsill is a delight and source of endless interest. For a "birdie with a yellow bill" has revolutionized a branch of the seed store, grocer and nursery business from a pallid trade to a million dollar industry.

G. V. S.

Wide World Photos

APPETITES HARD TO SATISFY

These Four Young Bluejays, Like Most Baby Birds, Are Always Hungry, and a Friendly Hand Supplies Their Breakfast With a Pair of Forceps, Which Do Very Well in Lieu of the Mother Bill

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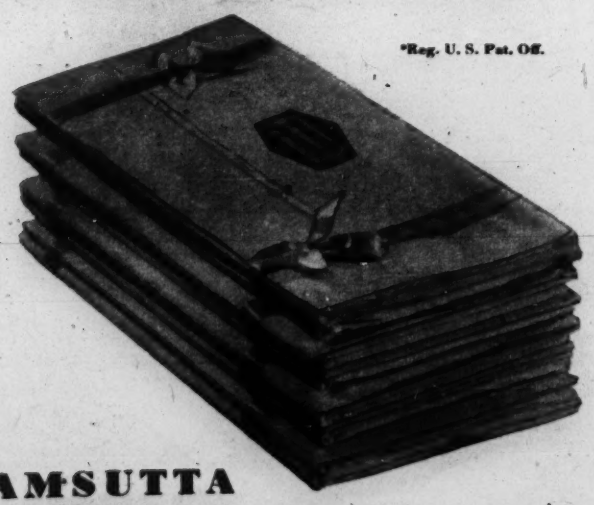

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. . Homes

(Continued from Page 6)

sparingly because of the abnormal pressure on these services from the refugees.

Mildly encouraged by the knowledge that local authority was theoretically in favor of providing us with a lodging, we began to inquire about rooms in cafés. At first the search was unsuccessful; but finally the proprietor of a café directed us to an apartment on the third floor of a near-by building, where there was supposed to be a free room. The owner received us quite cordially.

* * *

"C'est la misère, c'est la misère," she kept repeating in a mournful, high-pitched voice. "Poor France," she said, bursting into tears. "France, which was so great and so powerful, has now fallen so low, with her people dispersed and forced to seek shelter with strangers. This morning I could not find any cheese or vegetables on the market. The baker did not have any bread. There was a line of women, all grumbling and complaining. Quelle misère. There are so many new people in St. Jean de Luz that the bakers cannot supply bread for everyone. Usually we have 8,000 people; now there are 40,000."

"Have you your own sheets and towels?" she asked. We did not, having left Paris with what we could carry in our hands. She looked quite worried.

"It is impossible to buy new linen now. I shall let you have a pair of sheets and some towels. But you must promise to be very careful with them. Counting in the linen, I shall have to charge you 25 francs a day." (Twenty-five francs was worth a little more than half a dollar.) I offered her 40 francs.

"Oh, no, no," she protested. "I will not profiteer at the expense of people in misfortune; 25 francs is all I shall take."

And during the four days which we spent there, I had a daily battle with my hostess to induce her to take the 40 francs. The attitude of this Basque woman is one of several experiences during our refugee trip which convinced me that those who have least are often most ready to share it.

Our hostess was invariably kind and attentive to our needs. She often knocked at our door and invited me into her room to listen to the radio or to have a little chat. She was a farmer's daughter and her husband had been a postal clerk for 20 years.

* * *

On Sunday our landlady with her children went to church. She wore a simple blouse and skirt and said to me as if in explanation:

"I have a Sunday dress, but I have no heart to put it on."

When we left on the following day she accompanied us to the car and insisted on carrying some of our scanty baggage. As the door of the car closed, she seized my hand through the open window, shook it warmly, and cried out in tears:

"Say a prayer for France."

My heart went out to her. Certainly I would pray that this kind woman and her children would not be hungry this winter, that the millions of refugees whose experiences I shared on the hard road from Paris to the Spanish border could return to their forsaken homes and pick up the broken threads of their lives, that out of the ashes of unparalleled national disaster, humiliation, and suffering France might rise again as we have known and loved her and continue to be an inspiration to all who love beauty and prize civilization.

New Oak Species

Tree specialists are excited over the find reported by Dr. Wilbur H. Duncan, instructor of botany at the University of Georgia. Dr. Duncan announced not so long ago a new oak species, the first to be discovered east of the Mississippi River in the past 75 years, discovered near Athens, Georgia. The tree was hitherto unknown to natural scientists.

Kitchen Sun-Dial

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

"The leg of mutton at the second crack,
The apple pie goes in at number seven"—
And the mother fixed her hat and went
And left her daughter at the gate of heaven.

This farm mother had no use for clocks;
She timed herself and life by older things:
The daybreak cock called time to light the fire,
Swallows cried supper with high-flying wings.

The window of the kitchen faced the south,
That was a clock for anyone to trust,
The sun marked minutes on the kitchen floor
As it slanted in aflame with dust.

Twenty minutes from this crack to that,
An angel cake was these two floor-boards wide,
The sun kept exquisite tally as it marched
Around the world and this farm's shining side.

Calm in the very center of her farm,
This woman with her hands in flour and heat
Measured life out to man and boys and girls
By sunlight, measured life out hot and sweet.

Three inches of white pine—a johnnycake,
Twelve inches of the floor—a chicken pie;
Laws of the Medes and Persians, squares of gold
That slid along the floor and did not lie.

The mother brought her girls up every day
By laws of sunlight. Now this youngest, last
Daughter knew her feet were at the gate,
She put the roast in, and her heart sang fast.

Over the Editor's Desk

ONE OF THE CHEERING THINGS about the defense situation in the United States is the efficiency and speed with which men of affairs, who have dropped their private interests to serve the Nation, take hold of their new duties. Harold Fleming, New York financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, describes the way one of these men works: Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. At President Roosevelt's invitation Mr. Stettinius dropped his duties as chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and is now a dollar-a-year man in Washington as head of the Industrial Materials Department of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The unusual story surrounding the making of the portrait of King Haakon of Norway, which appears on page one of this issue, is told by the artist who drew it, Erna Plachte. This German-Jewish artist, now a refugee in London, specializes in men's heads, and has worked in numerous European countries. Many of these portraits were done at Geneva during sessions of the League of Nations, and others in Russia. Erna Plachte's work has often been reproduced in the Monitor.

Nate R. White, a Monitor Pacific Coast correspondent, discusses a phase of life in San Francisco's Chinatown that has a strong bearing on the general problem of Americanization.

Sonya Chamberlin describes the kindness of three households in France that helped to lighten the difficulties of her departure from the country after the Nazi invasion.

R. H. Markham, out of long residence in the Balkan countries, analyzes the reasons for the Russian interest in preserving the status quo in the parts of western Europe that are essentially Slavic in character.

Walter W. Cunningham, formerly head of the Monitor's European news bureau, and now its New England editor, made a prolonged study of the Irish question while he was in London, making numerous trips to Dublin and Belfast to talk with the political leaders, including Mr. De Valera and Lord Craigavon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lee Saunders of Boston has long specialized in the history of valentines, and has a collection of valuable specimens numbered in the hundreds. As a lecturer on this subject she is regarded as an authority.

To Household Pets

IT IS NOT OFTEN that a cocker spaniel is instrumental in the presentation to a college of a collection of 2,300 books, many of them rare. But such a collection has been given William and Mary College in memory of a spaniel named Peter Chapin, of Providence, R. I. The books were collected over a period of many years by Howard M. Chapin, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and his wife, Hope Caroline Brown Chapin.

The Chapins have been fond of both dogs and cats. Indeed, Mr. Chapin collected almost as fine a treasury of books about cats as about dogs and Carl Van Vechten, in his "Tiger in the House," speaks of Mr. Chapin's pamphlet called "Murthy's Cattage," which is a biographical dictionary of cats in literature, published by Mr. Chapin in 1911. The Chapins decided to make a serious point of building up the collection, for an eventual memorial to Peter. William and Mary College was chosen to receive the collection, because the Chapins had many friends in Virginia and were especially fond of the beautiful old town and of this second oldest college in the United States.

Few stipulations to the gift were made; merely that it be kept together, with a rule against any of the books being taken from the library, and the providing of metal cases, with doors of fireproof glass, so the books are always in view of visitors. The college, in turn, offered to publish a check list catalogue, which contains a memorial page to Mrs. Chapin, and an especially designed bookplate with a portrait of Peter.

Many books in languages besides English are included—in Dutch, French, Latin, Greek, Italian, Swedish, and German. There is a copy of "De Canibus," understood to be the first book on dogs printed in England. It was printed in London by John Caius, who founded Caius College, Oxford.

Among the many sporting books dealing with racing and hunting dogs there is a copy of "The Master of Game," which was published in 1904 in a large folio edition. The manuscript, however, had been penned precisely five centuries earlier by Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, when he was imprisoned for a time in Pevensy Castle. He, in turn, had as a model for his work, a book done in 1387 by Gaston Phebus, Comte de Foix, and called "Le Livre de Chasse."

There is an Italian tribute rendered to a dog, Lionzo, in 1548, and notations to show that this eulogy came to be used as a model for many eulogies to pets. There is a transcription of a code of dog laws drawn up in Germany many years ago. And there are sets of similar laws, existent in Great Britain and the United States, which are interesting to historians.

Freemont Shepherd, curator of the collection, has compiled a catalogue of some 130 pages which provides research worker and dog fancier alike with a ready check list of a collection it took much patience as well as time to make.

The Chapin collection of books on cats is said to be equal in excellence to the dog collection. Many of the items contain rare illustrations, the plates destroyed or lost. Mr. Chapin has always made it a point to place the results of his long study at the disposal of people interested in the subjects, and there are stories of eminent visitors whose shouts of laughter over text and illustration could be heard ringing through ordinarily quiet rooms.

EVELYN ROE

All in a Snailshell

The most popular exhibit at the Cooper Union Museum in New York currently is the plan for a seashore house shaped like a snail shell. The design employs the spiral motif of the shell and is one of more than 200 examples of the use of shells and shell forms now on display at the institution. The seashore home was designed by Emilio Terry in Paris. It is three floors high and tapers into a small observation tower.

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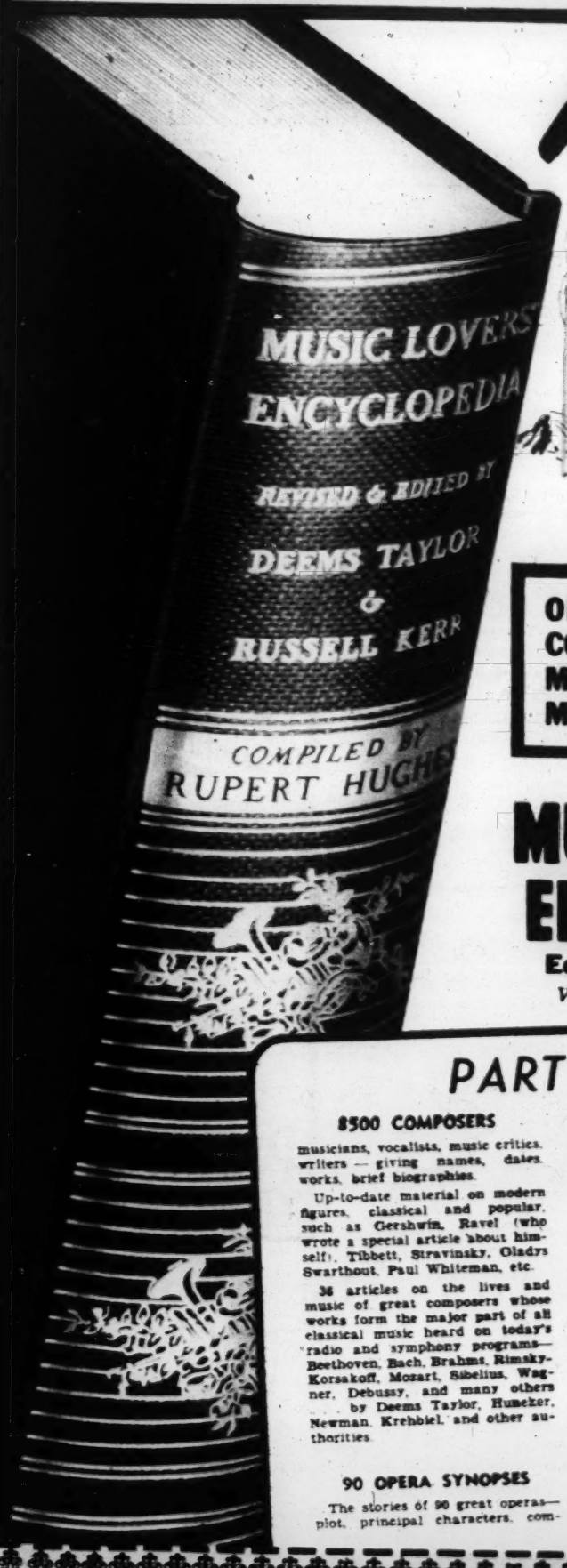

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